MILITARY POLICE Journal

DECEMBER 1971

USAMPS VISION - '75

The MP Quiz

A Professional Aid

This month I take the opportunity to address the value of the JOURNAL MP Quiz to our enlisted membership. This is a subject which seems to me to be most timely and particularly important as our Army finds itself drawing down in strength. For it is during times of reduction in size that the Army maintains on its roles only those who are most efficient and professional.

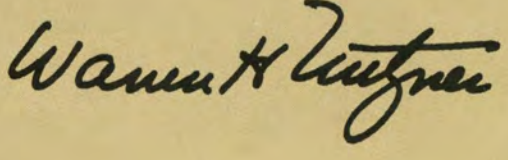
The Military Police JOURNAL printed the first MP Quiz in the October issue of 1968. Since that time a total of thirty quizzes have been published on such subjects as Military Police Operations, Corrections, Police Public Relations, Prisoner of War Operations, Traffic Control, Civil Disturbance Operations, Provost Marshal Reports and Statistics, Military Law, Criminal Investigation Activities, Drug Abuse, Photography, Physical Security and many other pertinent subjects. The professional MP who has regularly saved these quizzes for timely review and study has found them to be of immeasurable value.

Probably the most immediate value of the MP Quiz is the contribution it can make in assisting a military policeman to prepare for the Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) Evaluation Test. As you know, this test must be taken in order to verify a soldier's primary MOS. If the soldier tested scores high enough, he may qualify for professional pay or special pay. Another test which study of the MP Quiz can contribute is the MOS test for re-enlistment. Thus, it is clear that the serious use of the quizzes can contribute significantly to tangible benefits in a military policeman's career in the form of increased pay, assignments, and re-enlistment.

The MP Quiz also contributes toward the enhancement of intangible aspects of a professional military policeman's career. The first example that comes to mind is the Army's recent policy of "Up or Out" for enlisted promotions. It is self-evident that a military policeman who is knowledgeable in the majority of the areas presented in the MP Quizzes is far better prepared to appear before his promotion board than the MP who has gaps in his knowledge in these areas. Another example is for the soldier who is working in his secondary MOS and thus finds it difficult to keep current in his primary 95B, 95C, or 95D MOS.

I am confident that many of you can identify other values to saving and studying the MP Quizzes besides those that have been discussed. There is always the pride and self-satisfaction which is derived from self-improvement and successful job performance. We know that even in today's affluent society there is more to a rewarding life than the tangible benefits which one can accrue. Probably the most rewarding intangible aspect is successful and superior job performance.

If you have not been saving the MP Quizzes in the past, I urge you to begin saving and studying them in the future. Their value to you as a professional military policeman, as we move toward a higher plateau of professionalism in the Modern Volunteer Army, depends on how you elect to use them.



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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Volume XXII **December 1971** **Number 5**

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THE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION is a nonprofit organization supported by the fees of its members. Its purpose is to advance the science of police administration and crime prevention, and to preserve and foster the spirit of fellowship among former, present, and future law enforcement personnel of the Armed Forces and other persons interested in the police profession. **Membership in the Military Police Association is open to all persons who have been or may be engaged in law enforcement and to any other persons interested in the objectives of the association.** Dues are $5.00 per year in the USA or to APOs payable in advance, and include a year's subscription to the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL. Single copies, 50¢. Second-class postage paid Augusta, Ga. Correspondence pertaining to membership should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Military Police Association, Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

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COVER

Our Journal cover for December is one artist's conception of the United States Army Military Police School as envisioned for 1975 and its ultimate product, the graduated student. "USAMPS Vision—75" written by LTC Peter R. Nowak, himself a major force in the development of the plan for a new academic facility for USAMPS, begins on page five. Published as a follow-up to his three-act play, "What about That New School?", which appeared in the August issue of the Journal, he tells the story of the struggle by the USAMPS staff and faculty to gain approval for construction of a desperately needed new academic facility. The artist's concept was executed on our cover by Mrs. Erna K. Leon.

* * * * *

Membership as of 15 October 1971: 14,264

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The Military Police Association School Award and one-year memberships in the MPA have been presented to the following recent graduates of courses conducted at the US Army Military Police School: *Correctional Supervisors Course, Class #2;* SFC Robert E. Glasscock, SGT Donald J. Perrote, and MSG James L. Terry. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #3;* PFC Richard D. Gordon, PVT James F. Kramer, and PFC John T. Shotwell. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #5;* PVT John M. Cuthbertson, PVT Horace O. Ferguson, III, and PVT Patrick F. Hastings. *Military Police Officer Basic Course, Class #1;* 2LT Leonard Goslawski, 2LT Donnie R. Hancock, and 2LT Peter B. Thielbar. *Correctional Specialist Course Class #6;* PFC Jerry L. Aue, PFC Frank J. Plaisance, Jr., and SP5 James H. Tyszko. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #7;* PFC Lawrence D. Davis, PFC Robert D. Morgan, and PFC Charles L. Zotz. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #8;* PVT James D. Shatzer, PVT Michael K. Sugg, and PVT Theodore W. Walbolt. *Marijuana Detector Dog Course, Class #,* PFC Vincent C. Daniels, Jr., PFC John C. Fincher, and PFC Jimmy L. Hill. *Military Police Officer Basic Course, Class #2;* 2LT Gary L. Stage, 2LT Michael R. Taylor, and 2LT Dennis M. Wilt.

* * * * *

JOURNAL Error: On page 27 of the *Roundup* in the September 1971 issue of the JOURNAL the 4th Military Police Group Commanders Conference was incorrectly stated as being conducted at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. The 4th MP Group commanders conferred with officers of the 5th MP Group during June at 4th US Army Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Our apology for this oversight is extended to the participants of the conference.

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The JOURNAL wishes to thank CW3 Paul F. Spangler of the Photo Division, US Army CI Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Georgia, for the photographs of the Military Police Memorial Grove appearing on pages 18 and 19 of the October magazine.

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The Journal is soliciting more manuscripts written by enlisted men, specifically senior NCOs. It has been the policy of the current editor to publish at least one feature story by or about an enlisted man, a warrant officer, and an officer in each issue of the Journal. This policy is dependent upon receipt of quality manuscripts from members of each category, and currently there is a significant lack of manuscripts available for publication which have been written by our enlisted members.

* * * * *

The US Army Logistics Management Center (ALMC) is sponsoring an essay contest to promote the advancement of management in the US Armed Forces. The contest is open to all members of the military services (including reservists) and civilian employees of the Department of Defense, except those who are members of the ALMC staff and faculty. Deadline for entries is 1 March 1972.

Three cash prizes will be awarded: $300 for the best manuscript; $200 for second place; and $100 for third place. The names of the winners will be announced 1 May 1972.

Essays must be in the subject areas of general management, functional management, or managerial tools and analytical techniques. They will be judged on the basis of distinction, originality in research and writing, and the extent to which the manuscripts contribute to the advancement of management.

Essays which are accepted and for which cash awards are made will be considered for publication in the *Army Logistician* magazine or other publications as deemed appropriate by ALMC. For details concerning the contest regulations contact: The Commandant, US Army Logistics Management Center, Fort Lee, Virginia 23801. Attention: Essay Contest.

USAMPS *Vision - 75*

LTC Peter R. Nowak, MPC

The United States Army Military Police School has been operating on an austere basis for more than twenty years. The School was activated at Fort Myer, Virginia in 1941 and was relocated six times with its final move to Camp Gordon, Georgia (now Fort Gordon) in 1948. The School has occupied as many as 112 buildings at Fort Gordon, the majority of which were and are of World War II temporary construction. The present physical plant is not conducive to academic atmosphere due to design deficiencies which prohibit effective manpower and space utilization and the integration of progressive techniques.

Efforts have been made since 1953 to obtain a permanent facility at Fort Gordon without success. Although the project is reviewed annually, changes in Army priorities and budgetary ceilings have resulted in repeated deferrals.

During this period, the needs of the School have changed and no doubt they will continue to change. However, for planning purposes the concept of the new academic facility had to be developed.

First consideration was the mission of the School which is to prepare selected officers and enlisted personnel of the Military Police Corps, members of other arms and services, federal agencies, foreign nations, and selected civilian personnel of the government and industry: to perform duties of command and leadership in peace and war; to apply approved military police doctrine and techniques; to employ troops tactically with maximum effectiveness; to participate in the development and review of doctrine and material for the Military Police Corps; and to provide for the security and preservation of our human and material resources.

The second consideration was the training philosophy of the School. This philosophy would be used to establish criteria for the type and size of classrooms planned for use in the proposed facility.

The philosophy is derived from three main sources. The first is regulations and guidance provided by Department of the Army and US Continental Army Command related to course design, school administration and training policies. The second source is the results of research in areas of training, education and learning psychology. The third is the continuous analysis of present and future needs of the US Army Military Police Corps.

Course content and school training objectives have been analyzed and the following primary types of instructional goals have been extracted:

- Developing attitudes.
- Problem solving/decision making.
- Program planning/operational planning.
- Detailed study/operational research.

Lieutenant Colonel Peter R. Nowak, MPC, a frequent contributor to the Journal, is a Regular Army officer with over sixteen years commissioned service. A graduate of the Command and General Staff College and holder of an MBA Degree from the University of Alabama, he served as the Director of Logistics, USAMPS, from 1969 to 1971. He is currently the Commanding Officer, 728th MP Battalion in Korea.

Educational research data was reviewed to identify the most efficient and effective instructional methods to employ to achieve these goals. Twenty-four methods were recommended for use in working toward the four types of instructional goals; seven for developing attitudes, eight for problem solving/decision making, three for program planning/operations planning and six for detailed study/operational research. Only three of the 24 recommended methods could be properly employed in large group configurations of greater than thirty students. Eighteen recommended methods can be employed when student group size is held at or below thirty students. The remaining three recommendations include a mix of large and small groups methods. The optimum class size for the majority of USAMPS courses is 24 students, with a maximum class size of thirty. Instructional groups of 24, 12, 8, 6, 4, 3, and 2 students may be developed from the 24 student class configuration: this arrangement provides the flexibility required when matching instructional methods to training objectives. Large group instruction is planned for orientation courses, while smaller class sizes will be used for certain highly specialized training programs; these courses will also require special purpose classrooms to complement their training goals.

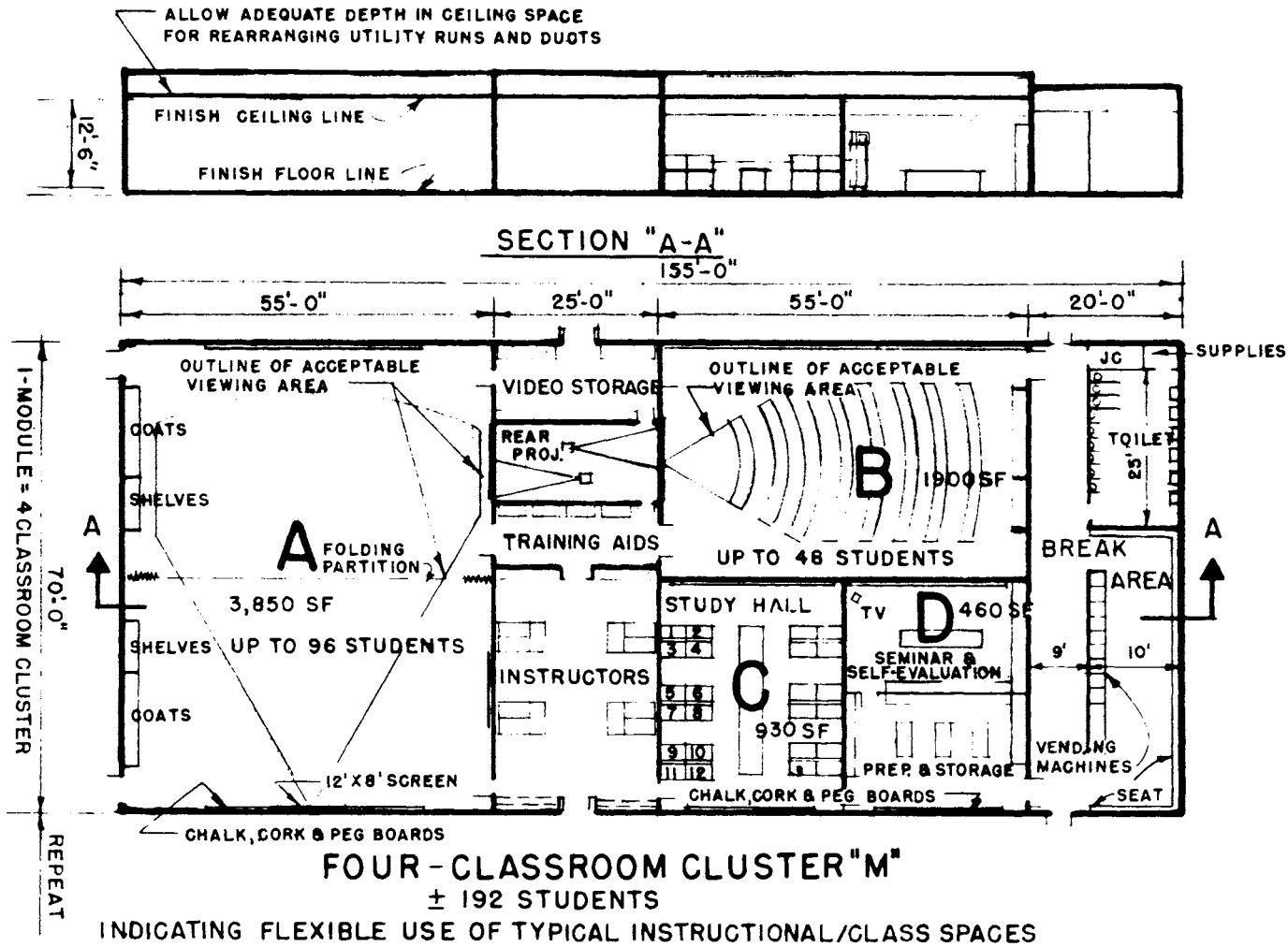
Student centered, performance related training, which is presented through a wide variety of appropriate methods and media, can and will produce graduates who are fully capable of discharging the current and the projected responsibilities of the US Army Military Police Corps.

The construction programming of the Military Police mission-peculiar academic facility then was developed applying current student loads, curricula, and personnel authorization to space and planning criteria outlined in technical manuals of the Corps of Engineers. These criteria were not used as precise specifications for detail design or space requirements, but were modified and adapted as necessary. This project is required to provide an academic facility consisting of 23 combination lecture room and laboratory classrooms, ten seminar rooms, eight instructional laboratories, auditorium, library, bookstore, snackbar, and administrative space for instructor/staff personnel.

This facility will satisfy academic requirements generated by an average student population of 600 enrollment in over 25 courses, with an average of over 16 classes in session per week. Estimates of the average student load, average number of classes in session per week, and average size of classes were developed based on actual programmed courses and student inputs. The proposed facility has been drawn with full consideration of course frequencies, class size, and peak loads as a basis for establishing classroom requirements.

A key factor in establishing classroom demand is the average student load. This figure equates to the number of students participating in resident instruction on a day-to-day or month-to-month basis. An academic facility must have an adequate number of classrooms to handle the average student load.

This specialized interdisciplinary nature of the USAMPS curricula also generates positive space requirements. Detailed and technical instruction in physical security, missile site security, industrial defense and disaster planning, civil

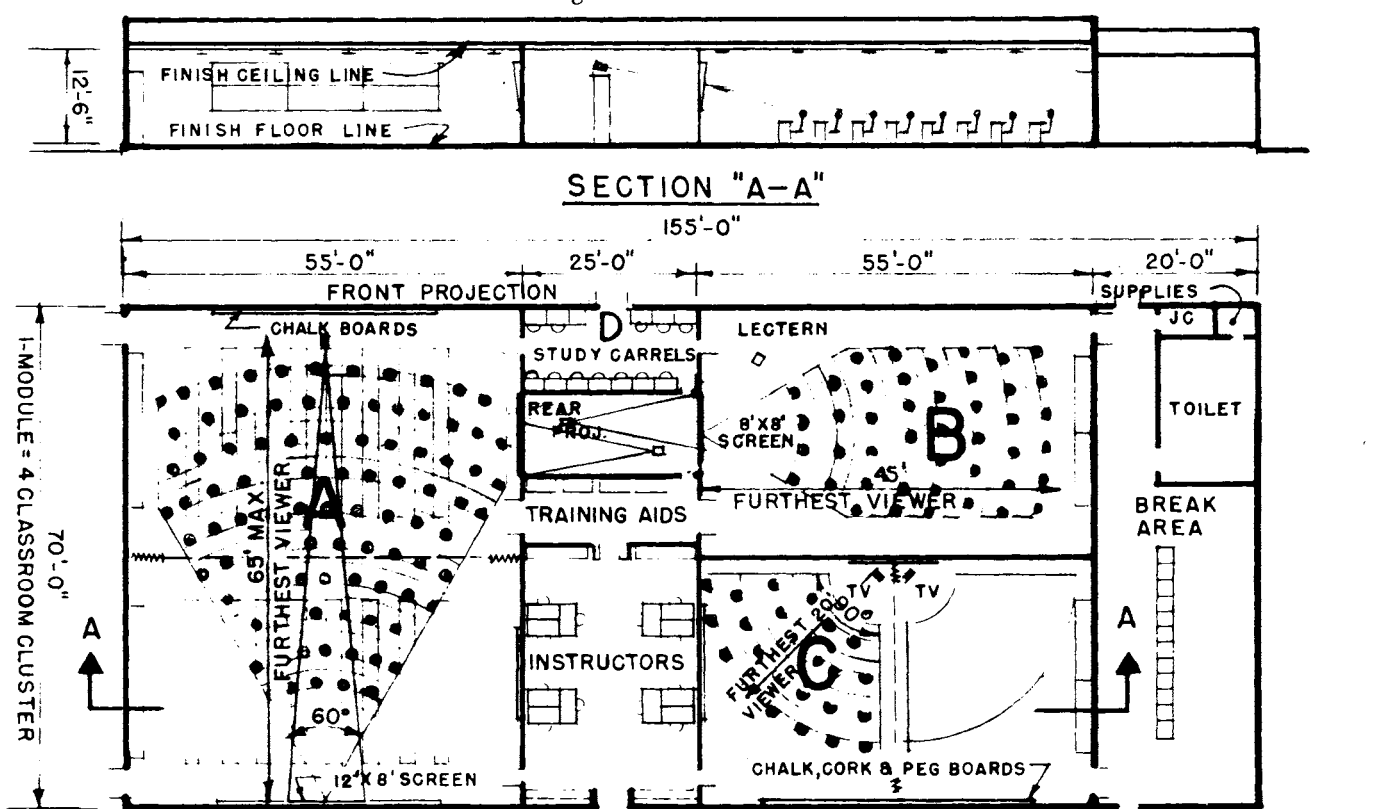


FOUR-CLASSROOM CLUSTER "M"

± 192 STUDENTS

INDICATING FLEXIBLE USE OF TYPICAL INSTRUCTIONAL/CLASS SPACES

Figure 1

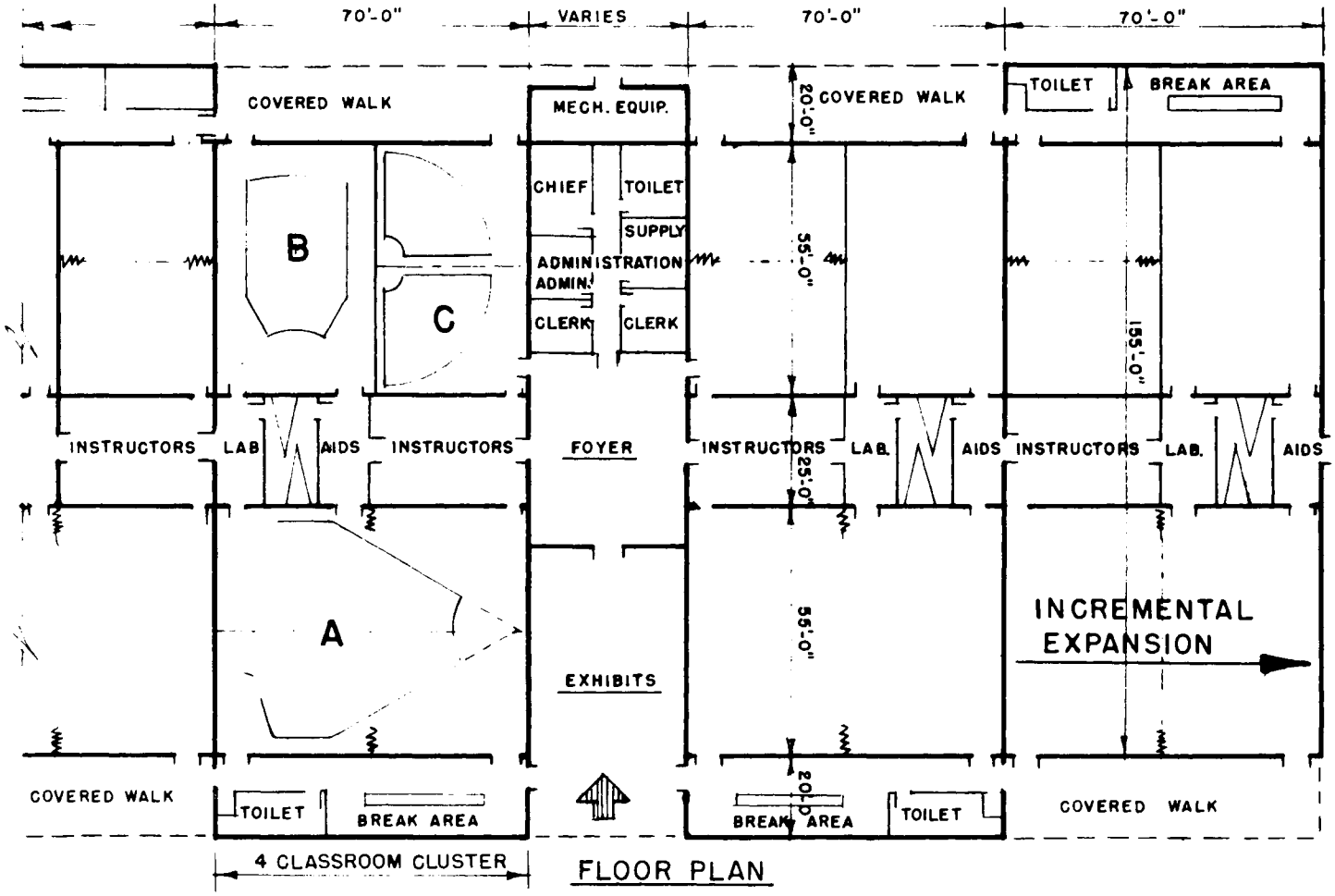


FOUR CLASSROOM CLUSTER "N"

192 STUDENTS, MAX.

INDICATING FLEXIBLE USE OF TYPICAL INSTRUCTIONAL/CLASS SPACES FOR FRONT PROJECTION, TV MONITORS & DIAL ACCESS CARRELS

Figure 2

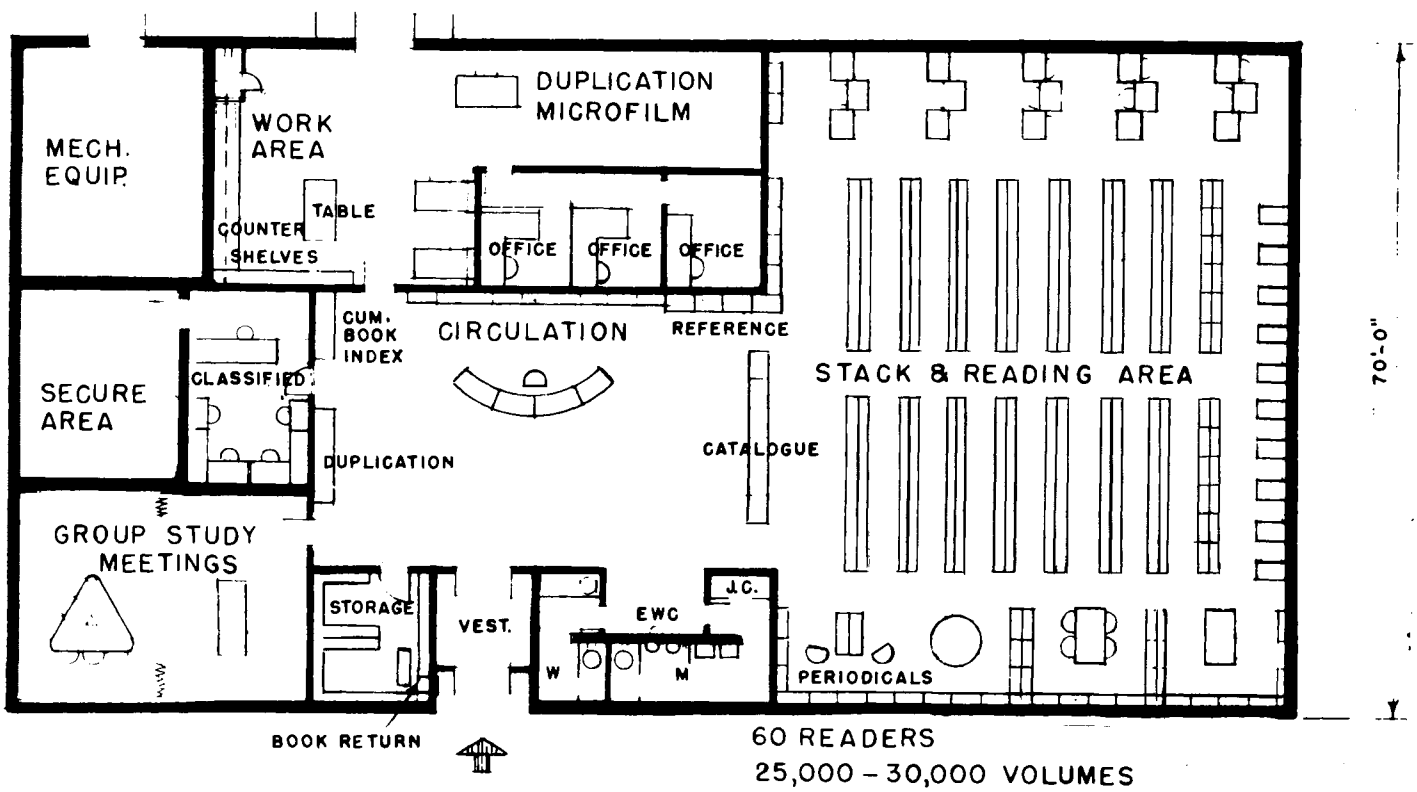


FLOOR PLAN

AN EXAMPLE

SHOWING COMBINATIONS OF 4 CLASSROOM CLUSTER

Figure 3



ACADEMIC LIBRARY

Figure 4

Figure 5

disturbances, scientific criminal investigation, and polygraph training create special space requirements requiring a disproportionate amount of space as related to the normal classroom learning situation.

Prototype designs have been developed for a four classroom cluster (see figures 1 and 2) as the basic element with all supportive facilities included. Classrooms may be subdivided or combined to allow for varied groups by using movable or folding partitions (see figure 3).

A planning module of five feet horizontally and two feet vertically will be adopted because these dimensions will accommodate most architectural, structural, and utility systems. Partitions will be planned on a three-foot and two-foot module, to relate to the five-foot structural module, and to chalkboards and tackboards, and to counters, cabinets, and to projection screens. Partitions will be exchangeable so that classrooms may be completely rearranged. Movable partitions will be self-supporting. The subsystems for lighting, power, heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, and the ceilings and partitions that isolate them, will be modular and of types that permit rearrangement and adjustment of facilities when demanded by future changes in teaching techniques or class size.

The instructional laboratory classrooms being unique to classes such as polygraph examination would be tailored to particular needs. A prototype technical library is at figure 4.

A general purpose auditorium (325 seats) is required for class graduation, assembly of staff, faculty and student body, guest speakers, presentations to combined classes and special activities. The auditorium would include stage and projection booths for multimedia audio visual aids. A prototype is at figure 5.

Additional features of the academic facility would be a closed circuit educational television studio. Provisions would be made for housing and servicing electronic media and newly developed audio visual aids to education. Equipment is becoming increasingly sophisticated and school plants must be receptive to its demands. For example, the special requirements of overhead projection and display and computer and computer assisted education have become an integral part of architectural design.

The space of the academic facility utilized by staff and faculty is directly related to established formulation for square footage per individual. Similar formulations also apply to common user activities such as snack bars and break areas.

An architectural rendition of the academic facility may be inappropriate at this time, although the basic requirement of the facility has been established. Until money has been appropriated for a new academic facility, the design, of necessity, should wait to take advantage of new construction techniques and materials which may speed construction, lower some initial costs and decrease future maintenance costs.

This proposed academic facility resulted from the efforts of a USAMPS multi-discipline team that understood the complexity of the problem and recognized the urgency of working together towards a solution. This article does not belabor the rather precise measurements and costing factors involved in preparing documentation to support the request for the facility.

In summary, the proposed academic facility will exploit both technological advances and flexible approaches to construction. The realization of this project is, however, beyond the scope of its planning.

Association Executive Council Endorses 1971 AUSA Resolutions

One of the ten objectives of the Military Police Association, as set forth in the Association's By-Laws, is to support the Association of the United States Army. In consonance with this objective, the MPA Executive Council, in their meeting of 22 October 1971, endorsed the resolutions adopted by the Association of the United States Army at the AUSA 17th Annual Meeting, October 11-13, 1971. They are reprinted here for the benefit of all MPA members.

PREAMBLE

There is a clear and compelling need to alert the American people to the disturbing trend in this country's strategic posture. The following passage from the Supplemental Statement to the Report of the Blue Ribbon Defense Panel, which was submitted to the President and the Secretary of Defense on 30 September 1970, describes concisely and well the general extent of the trend and the underlying reasons for it:

The situation which our country faces is without precedent. For a few years following World War II, our national security was complete and unchallenged. In the early 50s the Soviet Union became a nuclear power and, with gradual but increasing momentum, it undertook to challenge American superiority. But we enjoyed marked advantages in our industrial base, our technology, and in the sheer number and quality of strategic weapons. In the 60s, our complacency in this respect became so great, and our preoccupation with the Vietnam war so distracting, that we neglected our strategic posture.

As a result, we enter the 70s confronted by (1) a superior Soviet offensive missile capability, (2) a marked Soviet advantage in defensive missile capabilty, (3) a menacing Soviet fleet, and (4) with respect to all of these, a Soviet commitment and momentum which are quite unmatched in this country. We are also confronted, as Red China orbits its first satellite, with the certainty of a new and growing ICBM capability from that irrationally hostile nation.

Within a span of less than two decades we have moved from complete security to perilous insecurity.

Yet, the response of the public generall, much of the media and many political leaders ranges from apathy and complacency to affirmative hostility — not against the potential enemies which threaten us—but toward our own military establishment and the very concept of providing defense capabilities adequate to protect this country and its vital interests . . . Thus, we respond as a nation—not by appropriate measures to strengthen our defenses, but by significant curtailments which widen the gap.

In short, the mood of the people and much of the Congress is almost one of precipitous retreat from the challenge. This paradox in response to possible national peril is without precedent in the history of this country.

The task at hand is to reduce the apathy and create an awareness of the essentiality for an adequate defense posture if the freedoms and liberties we now enjoy are to be preserved.

Our announced national policy precludes further weakening of our national defense. The Nixon Doctrine does not espouse isolationism. It recognizes that the United States has commitments which must be honored. The extent of these commitments must be clearly understood by other nations. We must maintain a level of projectable military power sufficient to make deterrence a reality.

We need a strong Army for the future and the stronger it is the less likely we are to have to use it. It is a basic ingredient for successful collective security. The move toward nuclear superiority by the Soviet Union has vastly increased the importance of non-nuclear capability by all of our armed forces, but especially the Army. It has noticeably increased the danger to the United States in any exchange of nuclear weapons. We must reduce our reliance on the possible use of these weapons. This means providing an adequate alternative with conventional kinds of military power—of which the Army is the major element. Thus, the U.S. Army remains the ultimate guarantor for the security of our country.

Acutely cognizant of this awesome responsibility, the Army is meeting today's challenges with a dedication that is in the highest tradition of the soldier. Its determination to achieve the highest standards of professionalism, despite formidable obstacles, deserves the strong support of every American.

The only lasting source of national will lies in the spirit of our people. The understanding and confidence in the nation's goals and its armed forces must be restored. The divisive influences which undermine our will must be overcome if we are to rekindle the national unity and sense of purpose which have guided this nation to its position

of great leadership. To these ends, this Association pledges its unswerving effort.

1. THE ARMY ROLE IN CURRENT NATIONAL POLICY

Our current national strategy is designed to prevent wars by furthering the President's goal of building a viable structure of peace based on adequate strength, true partnership and meaningful negotiations. An analysis of each of these factors emphasizes the inevitable expansion of the Army's role in insuring ultimate success of this new strategy.

In the partnership role, the Army is the major contributor to the global security arrangements which constitute the reality of a deterrent posture. Moreover, the Army's role has been vital heretofore, and will continue to be in the future, in assisting our defense partners in improving their contribution to both national and collective defense through the management of military assistance programs.

A strong United States Army, bulwark of a free world military capability, is the essential foundation of deterrence, particularly in an environment of nuclear parity.

Because only land armies can take and hold territory, a modern, effective Army, in close association with the total force of the free world, provides an essential base from which any successful negotiations can be conducted. Such a force is also a prerequisite to the vitality and credibility of the American presence in international alliances, as well as providing a necessary precondition for progress in the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks and negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions.

WE THEREFORE RESOLVE to support fully a strategy of realistic deterrence with its stress on the prominent role of the Army in the attainment of U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives.

2. TOWARD A MODERN VOLUNTEER ARMY

In 1970, the Association of the United States Army resolved to fully support all measures designed to improve the attractiveness of military careers, encourage the maximum number of true volunteers to serve in our armed forces, and to urge continuance of the Selective Service System until such time that qualified personnel in sufficient numbers, properly distributed within services and including the National Guard and the Reserve, can be provided without such a system.

The Modern Volunteer Army program seeks to enhance professionalism, improve service life and attractiveness, and increase public understanding and support. The objective of improved and attractive service life reflects an internal and external view of the same goal: to re-establish the appeal of an Army career.

Professionalism must be maintained through attracting individuals of sound qualifications and good potential for development.

The quality of Army life is related to both the Army's image and its purpose of protecting America. Society cannot disparage the value or need of armed forces to protect our national interest and, at the same time, expect its members to volunteer for Army service. The public must regard defending the country as a worthwhile profession. Those who serve must know that in serving they gain the public's respect and support.

In turn, the image of the Army is projected by the appearance of its members, their performance of duty and their way of life. For example, no one will find an organization attractive which cannot adequately care for its members and their families. Substantial improvements in the number and quality of troop and family housing are essential.

WE THEREFORE RESOLVE that the Association of the United States Army shall devote its efforts to the improvement of public understanding, appreciation and esteem for the individuals in its uniformed services so that the public will support actively the concept of a Modern Volunteer Army.

WE FURTHER RESOLVE that the Association use its resources to support Army emphasis on the highest standards of professional conduct and discipline in order to continue to attarct young people who are interested in a career of opportunity and service with similarly highly motivated and dedicated individuals.

3. ONE ARMY: ACTIVE, RESERVE AND NATIONAL GUARD

The threat to the security of the United States and the free world posed by the increasing military power and potential of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, their allies and satellites has never been more real than it is today.

In the face of this continuing threat, the leadership of our nation has repeatedly affirmed the United States' resolve to honor, within the national strategy for realistic deterrence, its commitments and obligations to contribute to international order.

The Secretary of Defense has pointed out in a statement to Congress that, if a major expansion of our military forces is required in the future, the principal reliance will be on the National Guard and Reserves, rather than on draftees, to augment the active forces. The statement also recognizes that National Guard and Reserve forces must be upgraded in personnel, equipment, training and availability for immediate transition from private life to active service.

The secretary further urged that reductions in the manpower and force structures be accompanied by the development of a sound technological base and initiatives to insure the availability of the best possible modern weaponry.

WE THEREFORE RESOLVE that one Army, deriving its strength and flexibility from the size, quality, readiness and dedication of its component parts—the Active Army, Army Reserve and National Guard—is essential to the effective deterrence of any military threat against the United States.

4. MINIMUM SIZE OF THE ARMY

The Army is undergoing a reduction in size as a result of the withdrawal from Vietnam, budgetary limitations and changes in national security strategy.

The Army can anticipate continued operation under conditions of an international parity of nuclear force which intensifies the need for a flexible response to conventional threats. The free world sees no reduction in the source, nature, size or intensity of the threats—visible and poten-

tial—to a just and lasting peace.

The Army must be prepared to meet force requirements created by existing treaty commitments and by the unforeseen contingencies that will arise in a divided and troubled world, while assuring the continued security of the United States. Strong Active Army, National Guard and Army Reserve forces are indispensable ingredients of our conventional defense posture and the strategy of realistic deterrence.

WE THEREFORE RESOLVE that the Association of the United States Army declares its firm and resolute opposition to any action which would reduce or lower the level of Army total force strength below a minimum of 1.6 million or the level of Army active force strength below a minimum of 900,000.

5. MODERNIZATION OF ARMY EQUIPMENT

The Army is emerging from a period of prolonged conflict during which relatively few weapon systems have been added to its equipment inventory.

The policy to avoid postwar surplus has caused a drawdown of materiel reserves which are in urgent need of replenishment.

To maintain superiority, the Army requires not only an adaptation to new techniques in the development of reliable equipment but the improvement or replacement of equipment which is becoming obsolescent.

WE THEREFORE RESOLVE that the Association of the United States Army urge the recognition of the imperative need to re-equip the Army with new and modern weapon systems to enable it to carry out its basic function of securing this nation.

6. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

While the Soviet Union's military research and development effort continues to grow, the United States has failed to keep pace.

Our world leadership, due in significant part to our technological superiority since World War II, is being seriously jeopardized as a result of insufficient funds for adequate research and development. One potential danger resulting from this situation is the nation being placed in a position vulnerable to international blackmail.

One area of significant contribution has been the accomplishments of existing in-house laboratories, complementing the country's civilian research and development effort. These have added greatly to the overall effectiveness of this program and should be continued.

WE THEREFORE RESOLVE to urge that sufficient resources be provided to the defense research and development effort to insure world technological leadership.

7. RACE RELATIONS AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

The U.S. Army, which is composed of personnel from every part of the nation and from many ethnic, religious, and social groups, is a cross-section of American society.

Realizing the impact that prejudice, injustice and lack of equal opportunity have upon morale and efficiency, the Army has striven to insure racial equality and equal opportunity. Only through an active and dedicated individual effort by all Army personnel will discrimination and social injustice be eliminated in the Army.

WE THEREFORE RESOLVE to support all programs of the armed forces to eliminate discrimination and injustice and to foster, in every facet of military life, equal opportunity and understanding for Army personnel—male and female—and their families, both on and off post.

8. DRUGS AND ALCOHOLISM

The Association of the United States Army recognizes the seriousness of excessive use of drugs and alcohol by some members of the armed forces. This problem is national in scope and is not in itself the result of military service.

The association also recognizes that there are insufficient specialized facilities in the military services to cope with this problem and that anything short of an intensive program is likely to be ineffective.

The association supports educational and medical measures already taken by the Army. Further, we applaud the contributions of other agencies, such as the Veterans Administration, in providing long-term treatment for those who use drugs and alcohol to excess.

WE THEREFORE RESOLVE to support and encourage efforts which will continue to allocate funds, material and personnel resources for the purposes of identifying excessive users of drugs and alcohol who require special help, organizing programs for this help, and staffing and equipping facilities designed specifically to provide such help.

WE FURTHER RESOLVE to support the position that long-term treatment and rehabilitation of those who use drugs and alcohol to excess be conducted by agencies outside of the military services.

9. DEPENDENT DENTAL CARE

The Association of the United States Army has long recognized a need for a more positive dependent dental care program. Emphasis now being placed on the Modern Volunteer Army makes it even more important that a broader and uniformly administered program be established that would be commensurate with the medical care now being provided.

WE THEREFORE RESOLVE to support necessary action to provide adequate dental care for all dependents of active duty personnel and eligible retired personnel, and that appropriate facilities be made available for this purpose.

10. CONTINUING RESOLUTIONS

Twelve resolutions adopted at preceding annual meetings are still valid and remain in force.

WE THEREFORE RESOLVE that the following continuing resolutions receive the full support of every member of the Association of the U.S. Army:

Redeployment of U.S. Forces from Vietnam
Prisoners of War
Strategic Airlift and Sealift
Support of the ROTC
Survivor Annuity and Benefits (Widows' Equity)
Commissaries and Post Exchanges
Equity in Service Pay
United States Military Academy
Civil Defense
Army Civilian Employees
National and Post Cemeteries
Retirement Pay Credit for Enlisted Men

BOOK REVIEWS

THE POLICE REBELLION: A QUEST FOR BLUE POWER, William J. Bopp, Charles C. Thomas Publishers, Springfield, Illinois, 217 pages.

Reviewed by MAJ Lewis B. Metts, Jr., MPC

During the 1960s our nation experienced numerous revolutions as various minority elements sought to make their presence felt. The law enforcement profession often found itself sadly lacking in measures to adequately cope with these revolutions and thus devoted considerable time and effort toward devising innovative measures for adequate command and control during such confrontations.

Will the 1970s be the decade in which the police decide to have their own revolution? Two types of revolution are presently occurring in law enforcement. One seeks to uplift the police profession through education and thus bring about pay raises, increased benefits, better equipment, and other needed changes. Such a revolution is actually evolutionary in nature. The second type of revolution occurs because some law enforcement personnel do not believe that the first one is really making large enough waves. It is this wave-making revolution which Professor William J. Bopp, Florida Technical University, Orlando, Florida, has sought to address in this book.

In an attempt to portray both the poor state of economic affairs facing law enforcement personnel nationwide and their vigorous self-help campaign to win benefits, the author has divided his book into three sections.

Section I is an overview of the police rebellion. Police dissatisfaction is traced back to 1833 when the first formal police department was organized. Yet, not until the mid-1960s did police militancy explode. Professor Bopp cites four incidents which stimulated the police into action: The Berkeley Free Speech Riots; the fight over a Civilian Review Board in New York City; violence at the Democratic Convention in Chicago; and the Cleveland Massacre. He seeks to discuss the effect that these events had on the mind of the policeman rather than to study each event in depth.

Also contained within Section I is a discussion of police rank and file organizations. This discussion is little more than a general survey of local, state, and national police organizations. The author concludes by stating that individual policemen will continue to band together in an attempt to better their social, economic, and political programs. The unanswered question, though, remains in terms of how far police tactics will go to achieve demands.

Section II deals with various perspectives concerning police militancy. Fourteen essays are included in at attempt not only to illustrate the vast complexity of the problem, but also to express concern over it both in professional and academic circles.

Section III deals with select cases of "Blue Power." Six case studies are included which deal with many and varied incidents: strikes; work stoppages; unionization; and political involvement.

Because police rebellion could emerge as one of the most critical social issues of the 1970s, the information compiled by Professor Bopp is well worth reading and should be of vital concern to professional policemen in both military and civilian environments. As is pointed out in the book, "The days of taking police services for granted are gone."

POLICE TRAFFIC CONTROL, V. A. Leonard, Charles C. Thomas Publishers, Springfield, Illinois, 1971, 164 pages.

Reviewed by CPT Lawrence V. Antoine, MPC

Ostensibly written to aid and guide the smaller police department in the performance of its traffic functions, *Police Traffic Control* falls far short of its stated goal as a basic reference. The author ranges from a discussion of minimum height requirements for policemen to career opportunities in traffic engineering. As he rambles through a forest of nontraffic related subjects, less than two full pages are devoted to the function of traffic accident investigation.

Well over half of the book is devoted to a simple reprinting of the *Model Traffic Ordinance* and the *Model Ordinance Regulating Ambulance Services*, both of which are readily available through other sources. The result is 61 pages of original text which provides very little current information on the specific problems of traffic control and their solutions. Conspicuous by its absence is any reference to the *National Highway Safety Act of 1966* which has so significantly affected state and local traffic la since its enactment. Also absent is any reference to the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, a nationally acknowledged leader in the traffic field. This fact, of itself, suggests less than complete research, and, when coupled with references that are in some cases thirteen to 21 years old, simply points up the lack of current information.

In sharp contrast to the rest of the book, Chapter V presents realistic guidance and sound principles to aid in the development of an effective traffic law enforcement program. Unfortunately, the author does not expound upon or present in sufficient detail many of the implementation procedures necessary to make the principles work. Had Chapter V been placed in outline form and used in preparing the entire book, the end product would probably have been a much more effective reference for police management.

How high do you score on military police subjects? A score of 9 or 10 is superior, 8 is excellent, 7 is good, and below 7 may indicate that some review is warranted. The Department of Nonresident Instruction of the US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, would be happy to assist you in taking Military Police Correspondence Courses. This month's quiz was prepared by MAJ George A. Moore.

Answers found on page 14

1. **Which of the following statements concerning temporary traffic signs is TRUE:**
   a. Erection and maintenance is the responsibility of the military police.
   b. Erection and maintenance is the responsibility of the engineer.
   c. Erection is the responsibility of the military police and maintenance is the responsibility of the engineer.
   d. All regulatory signs are temporary, since the requirements for them may change.

2. **Which of the following signs is NOT an example of a WARNING SIGN?**
   a. Speed limit signs.
   b. Railroad Crossing.
   c. Curve Ahead.
   d. Watch for Trucks

3. **When establishing a roadblock on a two-lane road to stop both lanes of traffic, military police vehicles should be parked**
   a. at 45° angles to the roadway with the rear of the vehicles partially blocking the roadway and pointing in the direction of the traffic flow.
   b. at 45° angles to the roadway with the front of the vehicles partially blocking the roadway and pointing in the direction of the traffic flow.
   c. at 60° angles to the roadway with the vehicles completely blocking both lanes of traffic.
   d. at 90° angles to the roadway with the vehicles completely blocking both lanes of traffic.

4. **The LEAST accurate method of measuring speed is**
   a. pacing.
   b. using an enoscope.
   c. using radar.
   d. using electric timers.

5. **At a given intersection, 51 percent of all drivers make a full stop at a stop sign before entering the intersection. Driver obedience of this stop sign is rated**
   a. excellent.
   b. good.
   c. fair.
   d. none of the above.

6. **You have completed a traffic signal observance study at a given intersection; 96 percent of all motorists observed entered the intersection on green. The driver obedience is**
   a. excellent.
   b. good.
   c. poor.
   d. none of the above.

7. **A vehicle skids on ice-covered pavement and collides with another vehicle. From these facts alone, the slippery pavement is**
   a. a direct cause of the accident.
   b. a mediate cause of the accident.
   c. an early cause of the accident.
   d. none of the above.

8. **The place and time beyond which a traffic accident cannot be averted is a definition of which of the following stages of a traffic accident?**
   a. Point of perception.
   b. Point of possible perception.
   c. Delayed perception.
   d. Point of no escape.

9. **Which of the following stages of a traffic accident occurs in EVERY traffic accident?**
   a. Final position.
   b. Key event.
   c. Point of maximum engagement.
   d. Point of perception.

10. **Which of the following traffic violations should be reported on a DA Form 19-32?**
    a. Driving without a license.
    b. Improper turn.
    c. Following too closely.
    d. Speeding.

MPA Outstanding Graduate Awards

PFC Gerard Ruggierd
A-11-4

PFC Donald Hoffman
B-11-4

PFC Gary Billington
E-11-4

PFC Thomas Garrett, USMC
F-11-4

PFC Al Adam
C-12-4

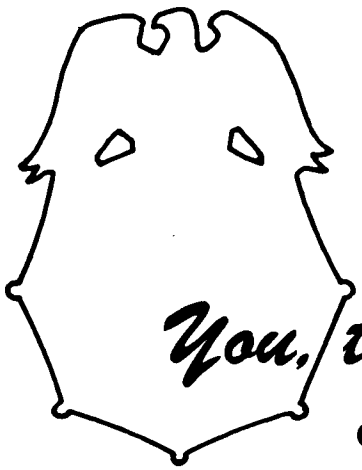
PFC Harry Eller
D-12-4

PFC Morrow Robinson, USMC
E-12-4

SP4 Edward Davis
F-12-4

Answers to MP Quiz

1. **b.** Military police are responsible for erecting and maintaining temporary signs.
2. **a.** A speed limit sign is a regulatory sign.
3. **b.** Vehicles should be parked at 45° angles to the roadway, partially blocking the roadway and pointing in the direction of traffic flow. This allows vehicles to pass through the roadblock once they have been cleared and allows for rapid pursuit should a vehicle fail to stop.
4. **a.** The pacing method is the least accurate due to human and mechanical error.
5. **b.** If 50 to 75 percent of all motorists make a full stop, obedience is good.
6. **c.** If fewer than 97% of all drivers enter the intersection on green, obedience is poor.
7. **b.** The slippery pavement due to ice is a mediate cause since it explains a direct cause, skidding.
8. **d.** The stage of a traffic accident beyond which the accident cannot be avoided is the point of no escape.
9. **b.** All six stages of a traffic accident may not occur in every traffic accident nor will every traffic unit necessarily go through all the stages. However, every traffic accident has a key event.
10. **a.** Routine traffic violations will not normally be reported on a DA Form 19-32. However, the more serious offenses such as drunken driving, reckless driving and driving without a license should be.



You, the Investigator

CW2 James V. Vandiver, USA

It's sometimes possible to distinguish between a person's normal writing and writing while he is intoxicated (Sep 65 *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*).

When considering the factors that affect a person's writing, such as injuries, illness, intoxication and the individual's emotional state, note too that cold hands, the wearing of gloves and very poor sight are also factors. And, of course, this information should always be passed on to the document examiner when it is known (May-Jun 61 *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*).

Fingerprints on porcelains and other highly glazed surfaces require extra caution; latent prints may be easily destroyed if short, light brush strokes aren't used (Apr 50, *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*). An exception to this, as usual, is the print that has been covered with dew and then dried. While somewhat "tougher" than fresh prints, powder adheres very poorly to these prints.

A few cases have been reported in which the hands and feet showed no characteristic friction ridges. In these cases it's still possible to identify an impression by flexion creases on the fingers, palms, or feet.

Around 1965 the Japanese developed a portable method of taking prints using xerography. Impressions taken using inkless chemicals prior to this were often found to bleed over a year's time causing the ridges to fuse into a solid mass.

An editorial in the Mar 69 issue of the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science* refers to Bill Surface's article "What Computers Cannot Do" that appeared in the 13 Jul 68 *Saturday Review*. The article relates how a man in charge of computer cards in a New York brokerage firm programmed computers to gradually transfer $250,000 to his and his wife's account. The scheme went undetected for eight years. The subject was promoted to vice president before the fake account was discovered. Even after the programmer confessed, he had to tell auditors exactly how he stole the money because they couldn't figure it out.

The article also explains two simple ways computers are used to embezzle: One, "have computers deduct a few, seemingly inconsequential cents in excess service charges, dividends, interest, or income taxes from thousands of customers' accounts and channel the total to themselves, (2) manipulate computers to systematically report portions of an inventory as normal 'breakage' or 'loss' and then divert the merchandise to accomplices." Afterwards it's possible to conceal how, and sometimes if, the embezzlement occurred.

The editorial also mentions that twelve inmates were graduated from the Sing Sing prison computer programming course!

Another instance involving computers was reported in the May 69 *Analog Science Fiction/Science Fact* magazine. Right after magnetic account numbers were introduced on checks, a man placed a number of his deposit slips at tables in a bank. Customers in need of such slips used his and, of course, their funds went into the subject's account. The machines that credit and debit these funds use the magnetic numbers on the deposit slips as well as your check to carry out transactions.

If you have a checking account, make sure you don't lend your blank checks to anyone else. One person gave a check to a friend who had none with him after carefully obliterating his account number with ink. He later found that the check had still been taken out of his account. The machines had read the number right through the ink. There have also been instances where checks have been processed properly without a signature on them. Signatures are for people, not machines—yet.

A positive match of soil on containers of machine gun parts in a subject's possession and soil from a stash of 500 tons of the same type parts was matched using NAA. This may be the first positive match of soils to be reported (Jun 70 *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*).

Surely You Jest!

A Response To:

"An Impediment To Interaction"

CPT James F. Jeanes, MPC

In days of old, the town sheriff or town marshal knew it was necessary to go armed while performing law enforcement functions. Law officers were either quick or they were dead—with no in between.

The fact that policemen today must also be armed is not based solely on tradition but rather on a proven need. Law enforcement, by virtue of the duties imposed on those who have selected this profession, is inherently dangerous. Officers of the law, whether military or civilian, are faced with the constant possibility of relying on their sidearm to deal with dangerous criminals.

Crimes of violence in the United States have seen a dramatic increase over the past decade. In 1970 alone there were 15,810 murders, an increase of 75.7% over the 1960 figure; 37,270 forcible rapes, an increase of 121.1% over 1960; 348,380 robberies, an increase of 224.4% over 1960; and 329,940 aggravated assaults which represent an increase of 117.1% over the 1960 total. While some of this increase can be written off as "statistical adjustment," the volume continues to increase at an alarming rate.

It would be foolish for us to expect, and even more foolish for us to require our military policemen to face these criminals unarmed, placing them at a distinct disadvantage at a time when civilian policemen and the military are targets of various militant groups; when civilian policemen are beaten and killed from ambush; at a time when even fire departments across the United States are considering the use of shotguns for self protection; and at a time when a large percentage of felony offenders resort to arms during the course of their particular crime. During the period 1961-1970, 633 law enforcement officers were slain. The year 1970 alone accounts for 100 of this total. During 1970, 37 officers were killed while attempting arrests for crimes other than robbery or burglary. Another 19 were killed by felons encountered during the commission of a robbery, or whom they were pursuing as robbery suspects. Five were killed at the scene of burglary or while in pursuit of burglary suspects. Nineteen officers were killed from ambush, and four were slain by mentally deranged persons. Seven officers were murdered while investigating suspicious persons or circumstances in 1970, and six met death responding to "disturbance calls" involving such things as family quarrels, man with gun, etc. Three officers were slain while they were transporting or otherwise engaged in custody of prisoners. Yet, we have within our own ranks those who propose that we disarm our military policemen and place them at the mercy of any armed criminal intent on breaking the law on a military reservation. It is granted that military police are not usually faced with the hard core criminal who will use any means to accomplish his task. But if it happened once, just once, and an MP suffered serious injury or death because he was inadequately prepared (unarmed) to defend himself, then that would be *once too often!*

Military policemen carry weapons primarily for protection. Weapons are utilized to protect not only the MP but innocent civilians and soldiers as well. Like his counterpart the civilian policeman, the military policeman is taught when he must resort to the use of his sidearm. It is drilled into him that his weapon is to be used only as a last resort, and then only to protect life or to prevent the escape of a serious felon. If a commander considers the training received by an MP during his advanced individual training

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Captain James F. Jeanes is a 1971 graduate of the MP Officer Advanced Course. He has served in Vietnam and at various CONUS installations. Prior to obtaining his commission through OCS in 1966, Captain Jeanes completed nine years enlisted service, four of which were spent with the 101st Airborne Division's Military Police Detachment at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, as a line MP. He is currently assigned as an instructor with the MPS&A Division, DRI, USAMPS.

inadequate, he has the responsibility of insuring additional training. If a commander determines after additional training that the individual either cannot or will not properly use judgement in the use of his weapon, then he has the obligation to remove that particular individual from the Military Police Corps.

I seriously question the author's statement, "In many cases, use of the weapon has become a substitute for more appropriate action and the inability to handle a situation." Who can say at some time after the action, just what or how the military policeman felt when he conducted his apprehension, or whether there was an actual threat against life. A quick movement by the suspect, the sight of a possible weapon, any number of things could go wrong during an apprehension that would cause the best of policemen to alter their course of action. We can't catch all the misfits, so some military policemen are overbearing, overzealous, and some are even bullies. But, so are some infantrymen; so are some tankers; and so are some cooks as well as soldiers performing in other MOSs. We, as leaders, must attempt to identify these people and take appropriate elimination action. Sure, there have been errors made in judgement in the past, and I'm sure that there will be errors made in the future. But if we do our jobs as leaders we will help to eliminate the errors. We can help the military policeman to take appropriate action in almost every situation. There can be no substitute for training of and knowledge about our personnel. Anyone can look back on an incident and see where something or someone went wrong. Amateur Monday morning quarterbacks do it every week to professionals like Johnny Unitas and Joe Namath. Let's not penalize the MP Corps as a whole for the mistakes of a few.

Policemen, military or civilian, performing police functions in the community unarmed probably work in a small community where the population remains somewhat static or where adequate gun controls exist. By adequate I mean that the criminal, as well as the policeman, is unarmed and they meet on an equal basis. In the military, much more so than in civilian life, the community is not static. Turbulence is the name of the game, with soldiers coming and going on a daily basis. The "rapport" that is suggested is difficult to establish and more so to maintain. The possibility of establishing the suggested interaction between police officer and community is hampered.

I contend that if it is possible for interaction where the police are unarmed, then it must also be possible in a situation where police are armed. An individual who allows himself to be pushed into committing acts of aggression by the mere sight of a weapon is highly unstable to begin with. Aggression on the part of a subject is usually caused not by the sight of a weapon, but by the mere fact that he is faced with authority. The uniform, as much as the weapon, lends itself to controversy in this regard. The younger people today look upon the uniform of the civilian policeman as a symbol of the establishment. We could just as easily lay blame for aggression on the "white hat" most commonly worn by military police, or the MP brassard itself. In any case, I believe we will find that it is neither the uniform nor the weapon, so much as it is the attitude and bearing of the individual wearing them.

We have heard over and over that Americans detest authority and control. This idea is apparent in civilian life. The military is made of the same caliber and type individuals that constitute our civilian communities, so we also have those that detest or resent the authority and control represented by our military policemen.

I would suggest that the authors of "An Impediment to Interaction" read the *1971 Police Yearbook* sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, one of the most respected organizations in the field of law enforcement. In an article entitled "Target — The Police," the executive director of the IACP, Quinn Tamm had this to say, "The terrorist attacks on police are directed against the police service as a whole and not against individual police officers. It is a rebellion directed against the concept of law enforcement and social disorder. It is an attack on the police officer because of what he is rather than who he is." In another article entitled "Problems of Modern Law Enforcement," George F. Kugler, Jr., Attorney General for the state of New Jersey states, "Because of the uniform they wear and the authority they represent, our police are visible targets for much of the discontentment of our era." Both of the preceding articles were presented at speeches at the IACP Annual Conference held in Atlantic City, New Jersey during the period 3 October - 8 October 1970. As a side note, the conference host, William L. Cade, Chief of Police, Atlantic City, New Jersey, was unable to attend the opening session of the conference, . . . he was attending the funeral of an Atlantic City police officer slain while in the performance of his duties. These individuals are professionals in the true sense of the word. Each of them attained his position through years of long hard work, starting from the bottom. I wonder what their reaction to "An Impediment to Interaction" would be. Sometimes it is difficult for those who start out in the middle to fully realize the problems and frustrations associated with the man on the beat. We in the military cannot afford to be any less professional in our day-to-day jobs than our counterparts in civilian life, especially those who have not had the benefit of daily contact with criminals "on the street."

In summary, the military policeman's role is complex and frustrating at best. The fluid society he serves, and the inherent authoritarian environment in which he performs, make rapport and interaction difficult, if not an impossible goal in many situations. The easy availability and ready use of weapons by military personnel make enforcement and apprehension risky. Let's not be responsible for making the military policeman's job more dangerous by taking away one of his basic and necessary "tools." To the authors of "An Impediment to Interaction," I can only say, "Surely you jest!"

REFERENCES

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2. *The International Association of Chiefs of Police, "Problems of Modern Law Enforcement," pp. 14-19. "Target—The Police," pp. 20-23. The Police Yearbook 1971.*
3. *Military Police Journal, June 1971, The Military Policeman's Weapon—An Impediment to Interaction pp 15-17.*

The Military Police Role In Consolidating Th

CPT William A. Cherry, MPC

In keeping with Department of Army's efforts to streamline operations and control expenses, the Fourth US Army and the Fifth US Army have joined ranks to become the second largest army area in the continental United States.

The Fourth Army colors were activated at Omaha, Nebraska on August 15th, 1932. In consolidation, the Fourth yielded to the Fifth Army's colors in recognition of the latter's magnificent World War II combat record.

Project Geronimo, as the consolidation program was titled, kicked off 6 March 1970 with an official announcement that Headquarters Fourth and Fifth Armies would consolidate with the new headquarters to be located at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. A project as vast as combining two Armies, by necessity, involves a lot of change and a lot more paper work, thus two stabilization officers were named for the Army Provost Marshal Office.

In 1965 the First and Second Armies underwent a similar consolidation. Experience being the best teacher, staff visits were made to First Army Headquarters in April 1970. Advice and information from the records and veterans of the 1965-66 First and Second Army consolidation were invaluable to the Project Geronimo planners.

Transfer of responsibilities to new offices was accomplished in small parcels in order not to crush any department with a suddenly doubled work load. The first transfer affecting the Army Provost Marshal was the Fourth/Fifth Army Industrial Defense Program in January 1971, followed by Physical Security in March. As a result of new tables of distribution, the "Industrial Defense/Physical Security Division" was formed. That Division now requires seven civilian survey officers to keep up with the needs of more than 1,000 industrial facilities under their scrutiny. The consolidation also added 274 Army, 174 ROTC, and 715 USAR arms rooms, along with 269 "other type" facilities to the physical security program.

In March 1971, the responsibility for coordinating AWOL Apprehension activities was transferred to the Fourth Army National Crime Information Center (NCIC) terminal. NCIC entries at the Army terminal increased

Military Policemen from the 52d MP Company at Fifth US Army lower the red and white banner with the white cloverleaf of the inactivated Fourth US Army for the last time and fold it for permanent storage.

Current Fifth US Army MP Units

Ft Bliss, Texas
- 591st MP Co

Ft Hood, Texas
- 545th MP Co
- 502d MP Co
- 518th MP Co
- 258th MP Co
- 256th MP Co

Ft Sam Houston, Texas
- 52d MP Co
- HQs 5th Army PM
- HQs 5th MP Gp (CI) with detachments throughout the Army Area
- AFPD, San Antonio

Ft Wolters, Texas
- 84th MP Det

Ft Polk, Louisiana
- 551st MP Co (Scty)
- AFPD, New Orleans

Ft Riley, Kansas
- 1st MP Co
- 12th MP Co
- 207th MP Co
- 508th MP Co

Ft Leonard Wood, Missouri
- 208th MP Co
- 463rd MP Co

41st MP Det

Ft Sill, Oklahoma
- 546th MP Co (PCF)
- 197th MP Co (Conf Fac)

Ft Sheridan, Illinois
- 204th MP Co
- 68th MP Det (Detroit)
- 79th MP Det (Milwaukee)
- 83rd MP Det (St. Paul)

Ft Leavenworth, Kansas
- 205th MP Co

Ft Benjamin Harrison, Indiana
- 266th MP Co

e CONUS Armies

almost 200%, from 638 in February to 1,751 in March.

While the day-to-day operations of the military policeman on the job continued with relatively little change, such was not the case in the Office of the Army Provost Marshal.

The previous Fourth, now Fifth Army Provost Marshal, commented on Project Geronimo from his level:

> *Overall the transition was very smooth. We assumed most of the functions of the Fifth Army prior to the actual change of command. I give credit to my own staff and the Fifth MP Group (CI) Headquarters. They managed to stay ahead of and anticipate most problems before the problems occurred. The CI Group had to formulate a new TOE in order to perform their expanded mission.*
>
> *The consolidation resulted in two additional stockades for a total of six. The strength of the Criminal Investigation Group has more than doubled, and the Central Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board now monitors a total of fifteen (15) local boards. Military Police strength for both general support and STRAF MP units is authorized at 3,615. That may sound like a lot of policemen until you realize that we are talking about more than 150,000 soldiers, spread out over more than 1,137,000 square miles, in an Army Area that extends 1,600 miles North to South and 1,300 miles East to West.*
>
> *Of course all of this does not affect the individual MP much beyond sewing on a new shoulder patch and repainting some signs.*

With the reorganization of the Criminal Investigation Group at Fort Sam Houston, the consolidation was nearly completed. Last year, the Fourth MP Group (CI) handled over 6,000 complaints and completed more than 4,000 criminal cases. With the enormous increases in operational area the projected case load for 1971 is in excess of 10,000 cases.

While it is often sad to see traditions of the past and old units fade away, the people of the United States deserve the most efficient and effective Army that its planners provide. Consolidation of the Continental Army was only one step.

Members of the 52d Military Police Company raise the new command's flag to the top of the flag pole by the historic Clocktower in the Fifth Army Quadrangle.

Facts About The New Fifth US Army

TOTAL STATES: Fourteen
TOTAL SIZE: 1,137,157 square miles
TOTAL POPULATION: 64,086,950
PERSONNEL: Approximately
- 150,733 Military (Army Only)
- 33,618 Civilian Employees
- 124,899 Army National Guardsmen in 919 Units
- 69,460 Senior ROTC Cadets in 98 Units
- 1,900 US Army Reserve Technicians
- 83,846 Reservists in 1,158 Units

REAL PROPERTY: 11 Class I Installations
- 4 Inactive Installations
- 36 Nike-Hercules Air Defense Missile Sites
- 321 USAR Centers
- 9 USAR Training Areas

TOTAL VALUE of all real estate to include land, buildings, utilities, etc.: $1,410,704,500.00
TOTAL ACREAGE: 2,129,250

U. S. ARMY MILITARY POLICE CORPS

MG Lloyd B. Ramsey
THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

COL Zane V. Kortum
DEPUTY THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

COL Warren H. Metzner
COMMANDANT, US ARMY MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL

CSM Buford Brown
SERGEANT MAJOR, US ARMY MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL

CONUS

Command	Commander or Provost Marshal	Sergeant Major
US Continental Army Command	COL Keith L. Monroe	SFC James A. Warner
First US Army	COL Julien H. LePage	SGM Frederick W. Burton
Third US Army	COL Robert C. Yowell	SGM Travis L. Price
Fifth US Army	COL John D. Shanl n	SGM John L. Hayes
Sixth US Army	COL Henry J. Fee	
Military District of Washington	COL Frank W. Richnak	SGM Harry W. Ostrander
US Army Air Defense Command	COL Oscar J. Weible	
Office, Chief of Engineers	COL Jasper C. Vance, Jr.	
Office, The Surgeon General	COL Daniel T. Larkin	
MTMTS	COL John F. Hyde	
Army Material Command	COL Robert W. H	
USACDC Military Police Agency	COL Frank L. Gr	SGM Albert F. Blanchard
US Army CID Agency	COL Henry H. T	
III Corps	COL Christophe	SGM Lester Tolliver
XVIII Airborne Corps	COL Hervey E.	SGM Charles R. Warner
4th AIT Brigade (MP)	COL Harold N	CSM Robert L. Booker
Chief, MP Branch, OPO	COL Robert A	
US Disciplinary Barracks	COL Francis	CSM Karl F. Helmle
Correctional Training Facility	COL James C	CSM Thomas C. Ballowe
1st Region (CIDC)	COL John W	CSM Luther E. Day
2d MP Group	LTC Ray W.	CSM John D. Vekich
3d Region (CIDC)	COL Malcoln	CSM Ernest A. Booten
5th Region (CIDC)	COL Keith F	SGM Joseph A. McCallister
6th Region (CIDC)	COL Joseph	SGM George H. Smith
11th MP Group	LTC Albert V	
14th MP Group	COL Robert	CSM John L. Gorby

OV

Command	Commander o	Sergeant Major
USAREUR & Seventh US Army	BG Wallace K.	SGM Elwood Simms
2d Region (CIDC)	COL E. K. Brack	SGM William H. Harrington, Jr.
15th MP Brigade	COL Baxter M. B	CSM Jay W. Denany
42d MP Group (Customs)	COL Frank Cohn	CSM Clyde J. Rowe
TASCOM, Europe	COL John H. Pearson	
Berlin Command	COL Matthew J. Mejasich	
SETAF	LTC Maurice K. Gan	MSG Jack W. Nunn
SHAPE	COL Bruce C. Young, Jr.	RSM Harold A. Slatter, RMP
US Army Pacific	COL David R. Dingeman	SGM Darrell F. Matthew
Eighth US Army/UNC/USFK	COL Robert J. Kriwanek	MSG Billy E. Houston
4th Region (CIDC)	COL John J. Cullen	
US Army Ryukyus/1st MP Group	COL Hugh H. Riddle	CSM James R. Hatfield
US Army Japan	MAJ Loyal G. Evans	SGM James H. Buckner
JUSMAG Thailand	COL Robert C. Orr	
MACV	COL Byron H. Russell, Jr.	SGM Bernard J. Horak
XXIV Corps	COL Paul R. Atherton	
US Army Vietnam	BG Paul M. Timmerberg	
18th MP Brigade	BG Paul M. Timmerberg	CSM Donald F. Skoglund
8th MP Group (CI)	COL Alfred R. Jefferson	CSM John S. Haller
16th MP Group	COL David J. Anderson	
89th MP Group	COL Hiram E. Daniels	
US Army Alaska	COL Bernard E. Carr	CSM William H. Mayer
US Army Southern Command	COL Henry H. Gerecke	SGM Fenton A. Cash

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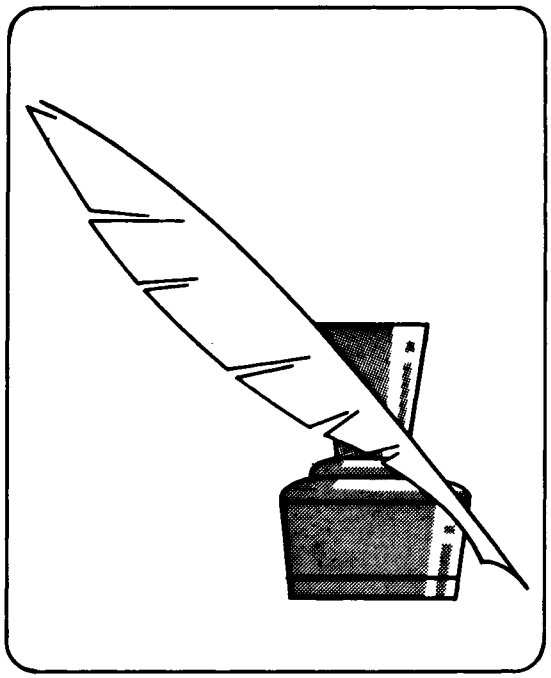


Serotta, Maddocks, and Serotta

Certified Public Accountants

Gentlemen:

We have examined the Balance Sheet of the Military Police Association, Inc. for the Period Ended August 31, 1971, and the related Statement of Operations and Earned Surplus for the period then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly, included such test of accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying Balance Sheet, Statement of Operations and Earned Surplus present fairly the financial position of the Military Police Association, Inc., at August 31, 1971 and the results of operations for the period then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Comments attached are a part of our report.

(s) SEROTTA, MADDOCKS AND SEROTTA
Certified Public Accountants

MPA ANNUAL AUDIT

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
Year Ending August 31, 1971

MPA Membership Income	$27,812.30	
Less: Membership Expenses	15,523.87	
Net MPA Membership Income		$12,288.43
MP JOURNAL Subscription Income	38,798.75	
Less: Printing & Publishing Exp. $40,625.00		
Other Expenses—Artwork 248.70		
Total	40,873.70	
Net MPA Journal Subscription Loss		(2,074.95)
Roster Income	$1,043.40	
Less: Roster Expense	223.61	
Net Roster Income		819.79
OTHER INCOME		
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	(116.50)	
Journal Sales	407.75	
Interest Income	2,179.16	
Miscellaneous	19.65	
Total Other Income		2,490.06
TOTAL INCOME		13,523.33
Less: General and Administrative Expenses		$ 4,680.31
Net Income Before Depreciation & Amortization Charges		8,843.02
Depreciation Charges	$ 2,311.53	
Amortization Charges	692.64	
Total		$ 3,004.17
NET PROFIT AFTER DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION CHARGES		$ 5,838.85

BALANCE SHEET—AUGUST 31, 1971

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash on Hand and in Bank			$20,107.20	
Prepaid Expenses			3,294.12	
Accounts Receivable—MP Anniversary Committee			4.01	
Returned Checks			131.00	
Savings Certificates			33,016.04	
Total Current Assets				$56,552.37
FIXED ASSETS	*Cost or Other Basis*	*Depreciation to Date*	*Net*	
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	$27,012.52	$15,594.52	$11,418.00	
Automotive Equip.	2,798.29	453.60	2,344.69	
Leasehold Improvements	1,731.55	1,443.00	288.55	
Total Fixed Assets	31,542.36	17,491.12		14,051.24
TOTAL ASSETS				$70,603.61

LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Reserve for Air Mail Service	$ 143.50	
Payroll Withholding Taxes	177.72	
NBT School Award	750.00	
Total Liabilities		$ 1,071.22
DEFERRED INCOME		
Unearned Subscription Income		33,162.75
NET WORTH		
Earned Surplus		36,369.64
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH		$70,603.61

Military Police Standards . . . Above the Rest?

PFC Jack M. Collingsworth

MPA Roundup Special

Private First Class Collingsworth was a student in the third of a series of Military Police "On the Job Training" classes held by the 298th Military Police Company at Fort Stewart, Georgia. The following article is his answer to a question asked on the final examination. The question was, "Why should the military policeman's standards be higher than those of any other soldier?"

The Military Police Corps has possibly the highest standards of any branch of the United States Army. The reasons for this are many, but perhaps some of the best or easiest to understand come from the motto of the Corps itself: "Of the troops, for the troops." From these six small words much of the true spirit of the military police can be found, as well as some insight as to the origins of its high standards.

The motto speaks of the Corps as coming from the troops; this is quite understandable, almost intuitive, for what better source of a police corps could be found for any organized society than from its constituents? Since the source of the Corps has been established, the question now arises as to which portion of the entity should be earmarked for the military police.

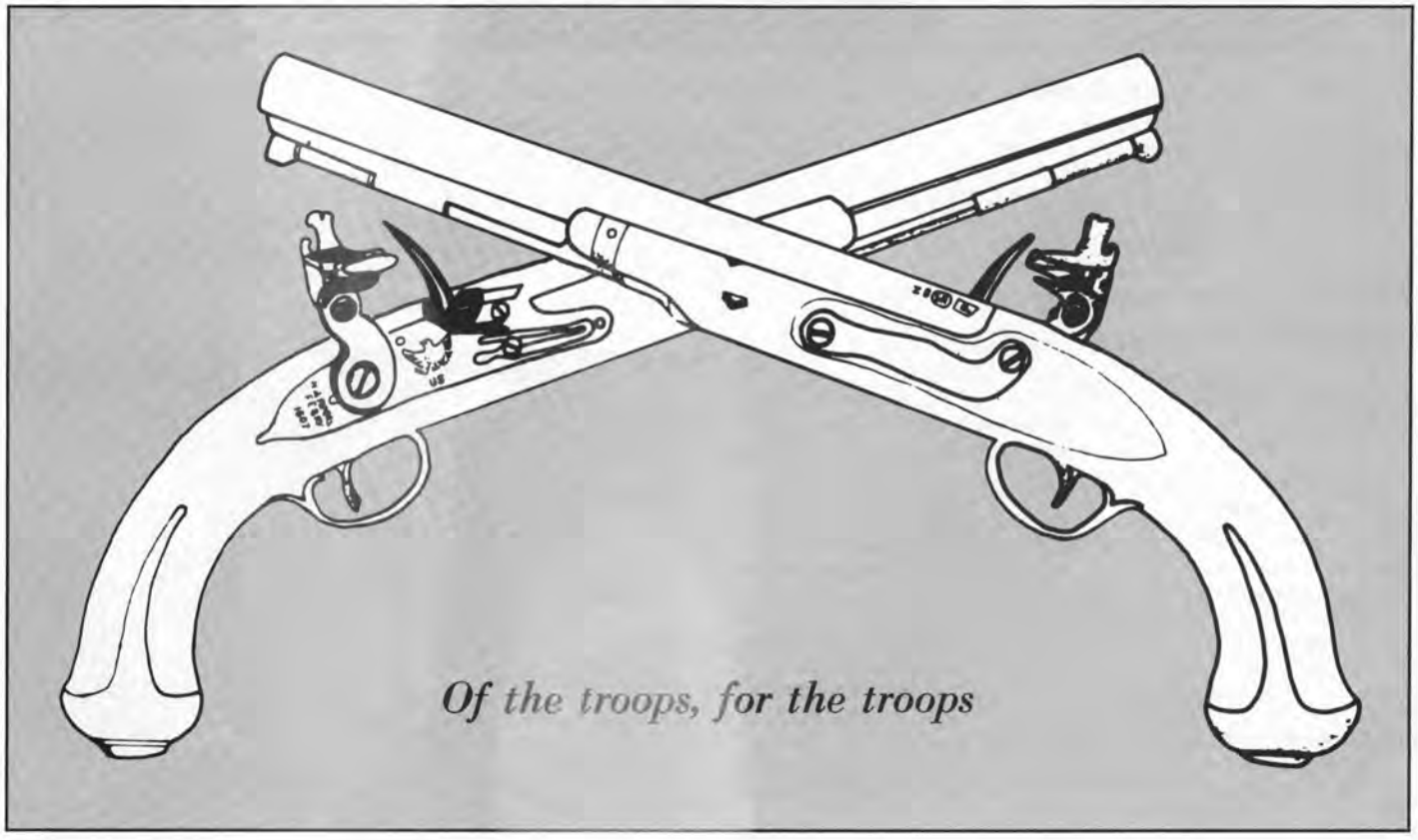
Any man of reasonable intelligence, when asked to describe the man he would pick to enforce the laws that affect him as an individual and as a member of a society, would most likely use such terms as integrity, honesty, high moral character, a certain kind of strong, forceful bearing and above average intelligence. To describe the man, he should be the epitome of the society he is supposed to protect and serve. Therefore, in the Corps of Military Police, the men should be *at least* above the average in character, military bearing, appearance, intelligence, and conduct, both on and off duty.

Still the question may arise as to why this is necessary. A military policeman who looks sharp, conducts himself in a military manner, and keeps his forceful bearing, has already accomplished three-fourths of the job. The people he works with and enforces the laws over have already given their respect to him. When performing his duties, the soldier *knows* that an MP is going to look sharp, conduct himself accordingly, and perform all his duties in such a way that would never bring disgrace to the Corps or upon himself. The individual soldier *knows* this. Anything short of this impeccable conduct, appearance or attitude causes the average soldier to question everything about the military policeman.

This partly comes from the attitude of many soldiers that the ordinary Joe in the white hat really isn't ordinary at all. He's a Harvard Law grad, can solve any domestic problem given, can perform any medical feat short of brain surgery, and has nerves of steel and a brain like Einstein. People believe this. Therefore, a sloppy military policeman, or a discourteous one who acts like a "gorilla," is a disgrace to the Military Police Corps, the United States Army, and, most importantly, to himself, because he is a part of the same Army which he is charged with policing.

The military policeman is reminded of this in the second half of his motto, "for the troops." He is a military policeman for the people on his post or reservation. He's on patrol, directing traffic, or investigating crime for one main purpose: to serve the people from which he came—the troops. The people he serves expect, no *demand,* that he be the best possible man for the job; anything less than excellence will not suffice. As they say: "Close only counts in horseshoes, hand grenades, and atom bombs."

So the military policeman's answer to the question, "Why should a military policeman's standards be higher than those of any other soldier?" is, "They shouldn't be. We are all soldiers of the same Army, and the standards of every soldier should be the highest possible.



MPA ROUNDUP

Ryukyuan Civil Police Officials Visit Fort Gordon

MG Harley L. Moore (center), Commanding General, Ft Gordon, Ga., presents a plaque honoring members of the Ryukyu Civil Police Team which recently toured Ft Gordon. Members of the team are, from left to right, Chief Superintendent Tokusuke Arakaki, Chief, Government Police, Ryukyu Islands; Senior Superintendent Kitoku Azama, Chief, Naha City Police; Superintendent Girchi Isa, Chief of Security, Police Headquarters; and Mr. John Ohira, US Civil Administration of Ryukyu Islands. Mr. Ohira served as escort and interpreter for the group which visited Ft Gordon to observe military police training while touring American cities to observe police methods.

DA Personnel Chief of Staff Tours 15th Brigade Operations

LTG Walter T. Kerwin, Jr., Chief of Staff for Personnel, Department of the Army, recently visited the 15th Military Police Brigade to familiarize himself with military police activities in the US Army Europe (USAREUR) area.

General Kerwin was in Germany to gain first hand knowledge and information on the status of personnel matters in USAREUR. Specific items of interest to him included human relations, race relations, drug control, the Community Leader program, and morale and discipline.

During his visit to 15th Brigade Headquarters in Kaiserslautern, the general was briefed on the organization of the command and the peace time missions of the military police in Germany. He was also presented with a detailed report of the personnel structure of military police units including the status of re-enlistment and officer retention.

Much of General Kerwin's visit was spent discussing the status of various confinement facilities throughout Germany. He was also briefed on the present and planned facilities available at the correctional institutions. After the briefings, General Kerwin toured the Vogelweh Military Police Station and the Mannheim Confinement Facility, where he inspected the confinement and rehabilitation activities.

COL Newton Retires, Receives LOM

MG James F. Hollingsworth (right), Commanding General, US Army Alaska (USARAL), pins the Legion of Merit on COL Cleon H. Newton upon his retirement from service. Colonel Newton, former USARAL provost marshal, retired in August of this year after more than 30 years of active service.

Entering the Army in 1941, he was commissioned into the Military Police Corps one year later. During World War II Colonel Newton served with the 51st Military Police Company in Africa, Sicily, and Italy. After the war, he became a civilian government investigator until he was recalled to active duty in 1946. Since that time he has served in China, Japan, Germany, and Korea in positions ranging from that of criminal investigator to battalion commander. His stateside tours of duty have included assignments as an instructor at the US Army Military Police School at Ft Gordon, Ga., and as branch chief at the Military Police Combat Developments Agency.

A graduate of the Command and General Staff College (Assoc), Colonel Newton served as USARAL provost marshal from June 1968 until his retirement. He plans to reside in the Anchorage, Alaska, area.

New Chief of Staff and Sergeant Major for 18th MP Brigade

COL Harold I. Pitchford has assumed duties of Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff, 18th Military Police Brigade, Vietnam. He was previously assigned as Director, Department of Resident Instruction, US Army Military Police School (USAMPS), Ft Gordon, Ga.

Colonel Pitchford is a veteran of 27 years of service. In 1945 he was appointed as a lieutenant in Military Intelligence (US Army Reserve) before returning to active duty two years later to assume duties as an interpreter and language officer for the War Crimes Commission in the Far East Command.

Upon return to CONUS in 1950, he attended the Counter Intelligence Corps School at Ft Holabird, Md., and in that same year he attended the Associate Officer Basic Course at the Provost Marshal General School, Ft Gordon, Ga. Colonel Pitchford has also completed courses at the Infantry School, Ft Benning, Ga.; the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon; and the Command and General Staff College, Ft Leavenworth, Ks.

Other duty assignments during his career include, Commanding Officer, 164th Infantry, then Camp Rucker, Al; Provost Marshal, Berlin Brigade, US Army Europe; Commanding Officer, 97th Military Police Battalion, Vietnam; and Chief, Studies Division, Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency.

COL Pitchford

CSM Donald F. Skoglund has assumed duties as Command Sergeant Major, 18th Military Police Brigade, Vietnam. He succeeds CSM Buford Brown who has returned to CONUS to assume Sergeant Major Skoglund's former assignment as Command Sergeant Major, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga.

A veteran of more than 25 years of service, Sergeant Major Skoglund has served throughout the world in varied assignments. Following his first assignments in Germany and at Ft Sheridan, Il., the sergeant major served as a provost marshal investigator and as operations sergeant for the Taiwan Defense Command. In 1961 he served as an advisor at the Korean Army Military Police School.

During 1966 Sergeant Major Skoglund was selected to assist in organizing the 16th Military Police Group at Ft Meade, Md. He subsequently moved with that unit to Vietnam to serve as sergeant major for the 16th's first year of operation.

Following an assignment as senior enlisted advisor to the District of Columbia Army National Guard, Sergeant Major Skoglund was assigned to USAMPS where he served as sergeant major of the school until July of this year.

CSM Skoglund

ARCOMS, Commendations to Fort Lewis MPs

Three 392d Military Police Battalion MPs were recently honored for their quick thinking and action that saved the life of a Ft Lewis, Wa., woman. During a ceremony at battalion headquarters, SGT Thomas M. Collins and SP4 Robert S. Livingstone both received the Army Commendation Medal, and SP4 Clayton H. Slaughter was awarded a Certificate of Commendation from the Ft Lewis Commanding General. The awards were presented by COL Ray W. Berry, Ft Lewis Provost Marshal.

The three MPs were cited for their aid to a woman who had suffered a cardiac arrest in her post living quarters. Specialist Slaughter, on duty at the MP Desk, received a call from a woman claiming that she was unable to breathe. With the caller unable to offer further information, Specialist Slaughter had the call traced and notified the patrol cars of Sergeant Collins and Specialist Livingstone. Upon finding the victim at her home, the two men administered artificial resuscitation until an ambulance arrived.

Because of the MPs' quick action, the woman has since fully recovered. Colonel Berry commended the MPs for taking ". . . the extra step which meant the difference between life and death."

94th Battalion Team Fires in German Shoot

A team from the 94th Military Police Battalion, 15th MP Brigade, US Army Europe, participated in the Annual German Police Shoot held during the month of August at Ramstein, Germany. Conducted at the Ramstein Rod and Gun Club, the shoot featured competing teams from the 740th Feldjaeger (German military police) Battalion, the German County Police, the Air Police, the Ramstein Security Police, the French Army Police, and the US Army MPs.

CPT Theodore N. Swift, Officer-in-Charge of the 20th MP Detachment at Kaiserslautern, headed the MP team in its bid for the championship. Although the German Feldjaegers captured the team title during the shoot, members of the MP team rated high in individual scoring. In competition the teams fired the German 7.62 caliber rifle in three positions at 100 meters.

A special feature of the MP team was LTC Roy D. Hugh of the 157th MP Battalion, Arizona Army National Guard, who was able to attend the shoot as part of his liaison working visit with the 94th. The 157th was hosted for its annual training exercise by the 94th MP Battalion.

Vietnamese PM Visits Long Binh Jail

COL Nguyen Ngoc Thiet, Provost Marshal, Republic of Vietnam Army, leaves the US Army Vietnam Stockade after visiting that facility during a visit to Long Binh Post. Briefings, tours, and demonstrations highlighted the officer's visit to the 18th Military Police Brigade Headquarters.

Upon his arrival at Long Binh, Colonel Thiet was welcomed by BG Paul M. Timmerberg, Commanding General, 18th Brigade, who presented an orientation on the 18th's operations. During his visit to the installation, Colonel Thiet visited the USARV Stockade and the 8th MP Group (Criminal Investigation) Crime Laboratory. The Vietnamese officer also observed sentry and patrol dog demonstrations staged by members of the 212th MP Company (Sentry Dog).

Accompanying Colonel Thiet and members of his staff to Long Binh were LTC Leroy H. Fargason, Senior Advisor to ARVN Military Police, and LTC Cong Kiem, Liaison Officer, 18th MP Brigade.

MPC 30th Anniversary

Commanding General Assists in Japan

BG Hugh A. Richeson, Commanding General, US Army Japan, was present to assist military policemen at Camp Zama in slicing the MP anniversary cake. Participating in the ceremony at the Camp Zama Consolidated Dining Facility were, from left to right, SP4 Richard W. Westman, General Richeson, MAJ Loyal G. Evans, and PFC Forrest I. Wellman. Major Evans is USARJ Provost Marshal.

BG Wittwer Cuts Cake in Germany

The junior and senior military police officers of US Army Europe use the ceremonial sabre to slice the MP Anniversary cake at Heidelberg, Germany. BG Wallace K. Wittwer (right), USAREUR Provost Marshal, is assisted by 1LT Gayle B. Hamrick. As part of the festivities, Lieutenant Hamrick delivered an address incorporating a junior officer's view of the modern Army.

Celebrating at the "Home of the Corps"

In observance of the 30th Anniversary of the Military Police Corps, MG Harley L. Moore, Ft Gordon Commanding General, assists Fort Gordon military police officers in the slicing of the "Pearl Anniversary" cake. The officers participating in the ceremonial cutting held at the Fort Gordon Officers Open Mess are, from left to right, General Moore, COL Frank L. Griffin, Commanding Officer, CDC MP Agency; COL H. N. Elliot, Commanding Officer, 4th AIT Brigade (MP); 2LT Jason A. Cone, MP Officer Basic student; and COL Warren H. Metzner, USAMPS Commandant.

Festivities in the Canal Zone

Slicing the cake to commemorate the MP Corps' 30th Anniversary during festivities in the Canal Zone are, from left to right, MG John B. Henry, Chief of Staff, US Army Southern Command; 2LT Stephen Sanchez, Executive Officer, 549th Military Police Company, Ft Gulick; and MG George L. Mabry, Jr., Commanding General, USARSO. Host for the event, USARSO Provost Marshal COL H. H. Gerecke, observes from the right.

Future MP Officers Train at University of Texas

The University of Texas at Austin is one of two schools in the United States where Army ROTC cadets can specialize in military police training. In addition, the university is one of the few in the country that offers branch-oriented training in its ROTC program. Graduates are commissioned into the Infantry, the Corps of Engineers, the Transportation Corps, the Quartermaster Corps, Air Defense Artillery, or the Military Police Corps.

Cadets enrolled in the military police program receive both classroom and on-the-job training. During their training MP cadets ride with members of the Austin Police Department on routine patrols. The students then write reports of their observations to be used for instructional purposes in the classroom.

The future MP officers also work with personnel from Bergstrom Air Force Base and Ft Hood, Tx. At the military installations the cadets view the stockade and other law enforcement facilities. In addition to the field training, the cadets also spend three hours a week in the classroom to satisfy their ROTC requirements.

For the cadet the first two years of study include the general military subjects such as map reading, leadership, history, and customs of the service. Beginning with the third year, cadets begin specializing in specific military police subjects: search and seizure techniques, rules of evidence, military law, and criminal investigation.

Training is also extended into the summer months when the cadets attend two six-week summer camps. These camps are conducted at Ft Riley, Ks., where the cadets can observe operation of the US Army Correctional Training Facility, the only facility of its kind in the nation.

Each spring when the senior cadets graduate and are commissioned into the MP Corps, the outstanding graduate of the class is cited for his scholarship; the ROTC Award is awarded annually by the Military Police Association to the top man in the graduating class.

LTC Jesse Don Lyles, Associate Professor of Military Science, is head of the Military Police Branch at the university.

USAMPS Student Officers Treat Youths to Circus

Through the generosity of Ft Gordon MP officers, 25 eager children were able to attend that ageless world of fantasy — the circus. For their class project members of the *Military Police Officer Basic Course, Class #2*, at the US Army Military Police School collected a fund for the purchase of 25 tickets to the Clyde Beatty-Cole Brothers Circus, which staged two performances at Ft Gordon during the month of September.

Receiving the names of deserving youngsters from the Community Services office at the installation, the MPOBs personally distributed the tickets to the children of nine families along with one adult ticket for a parent to accompany the lucky youths. The worthy project was organized and executed by two members of Class #2, 2LTs Steven Hellem and James Stevenson.

Depot Tracy Team Wins California Championship

The Defense Depot Tracy Security Police Pistol Team took first place honors in the California State Practical Pistol Course Championship sponsored by the Tracy, Ca., Police Department. Scoring 1116 of a possible score of 1200 points in the Marksman class, the depot team defeated twenty other teams from law enforcement agencies throughout California. This was the fourth first place class win for the team during the year. Earlier wins in central California matches included the 11th Annual Captain Weber Day Matches in Stockton, the Stanislaus County Memorial Shoot in Turlock and the California Highway Patrol Academy Shoot at Sacramento. Team members include (kneeling) Security Police Sergeant Delbert A. McKenzie, (from left to right), Patrolmen Gerald W. Gill, Detective Kenneth G. Ketchum, and Patrolman Jerry P. Callaway.

189th MP Company Captures Griffin Shoot Honors

SFC Jerald K. Tuttle of the 189th Military Police Company shot his way ahead of 180 other competitors to take first place honors in the 6th Annual Griffin Shoot conducted during September at Darmstadt, Germany. Firing from distances of 33 to 82 feet, Sergeant Tuttle scored 392 of a possible 400 points in the seven events of the tournament using the .45 caliber pistol.

Competitors from virtually all of the 15th Military Police Brigade units spent two days at the NATO firing range in Darmstadt. The first day was used for practice with the pistol, and the actual tournament was fired on the following day. Scores covered a wide range on the day of the shoot, as pistol firers competed in standing, kneeling, crouching, and prone positions. When the smoke had cleared after the last rounds were fired, the 189th MPs had won the 1st place trophy with a total of 1860 points. Placing second and third, respectively, close behind the 189th were Companies B and C, 709th Military Police Battalion.

Riddling silhouette and bull's eye targets in slow fire and rapid fire events, SGT Scott Lindeman, Company C, 709th MP Battalion, and SSG Edwin Jarrell, 545th MP Platoon, finished behind Sergeant Tuttle in the individual high score competition.

The battalion whose units scored highest at the meet was the 94th MP Battalion. For its superior performance the 94th received a trophy presented by BG Wallace K. Wittwer, Provost Marshal, US Army Europe. Upon presentation of the award, General Wittwer commented that he would ". . . like to see more competitive events in the Army where the men use their basic MOS skills," such as the Griffin Shoot. The name for the match is derived from the mythical Griffin animal that appears on the 15th Brigade crest worn by the USAREUR military police units.

BG Wallace K. Wittwer (left) Provost Marshal, US Army Europe, awards the Individual High Score Trophy to SFC Jerald K. Tuttle after the firing of the Sixth Annual Griffin Shoot held at Darmstadt, Germany. Sergeant Tuttle is a member of the 189th MP Company, which also sported the high scoring team at the event.

MACV Personnel Cited for Service

Right: COL Byron H. Russell, Jr. (left), Provost Marshal, Military Assistance Command Vietnam (MACV), congratulates CW3 Thomas J. Sweitzer upon the presentation of the Meritorious Service Medal to the warrant officer. Mr. Sweitzer, a MACV criminal investigator, earned the award for outstanding performance of duty at his previous assignment in Germany.

Other MACV personnel receiving awards from Colonel Russell were LTC Marion M. Glover, MAJ D. M. Tompkins, and SFC Ronald L. Bradford. Colonel Glover was cited for his service as acting MACV Provost Marshal with the awarding of the Joint Service Commendation Medal. Also receiving the Joint Service Commendation Medal was Major Tompkins, who was recognized for meritorious service while stationed in Korea.

Sergeant Bradford was awarded the Sky Marshal Certificate for his service with the MACV director of transportation.

New US Army Alaska PM

COL Bernard E. Carr, Provost Marshal, US Army Alaska (USARAL), has taken charge of military law enforcement activities in that command from COL Cleon H. Newton, who retired in August of this year. A graduate of Michigan University, Colonel Carr has attended the Army Command and General Staff College at Ft Leavenworth, Ks.

After serving during World War II with a parachute field artillery unit and in Korea with the 728th Military Police Battalion, Colonel Carr was an instructor at the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga. He has also served as provost marshal at three commands: Ft Wainwright, Ak.; the 101st Airborne Division, Ft Campbell, Ky., and Vietnam; and Ft Dix N. J.

Bay Area MPs Honored by City Police

Right: Two military policemen from the San Francisco Bay Area Armed Forces Police Detachment have received Certificates of Appreciation from the San Francisco Chief of Police, Mr. Alfred J. Nelder. The MPs were cited for their outstanding citizen support of law enforcement. While on patrol in the city, PFC James Olson (left) and SGT Michael Jones captured the suspect of an attempted murder and detained him until civil police authorities arrived on the scene. The presentations were made during a meeting of the San Francisco Police Commission. (Official US Navy Photograph)

Eleven 2d MP Group Men Promoted to Sergeant E-5 at Fort Lewis

Sergeant E-5 stripes were earned by eleven members of the 2d Military Police Group, 392d Military Police Battalion, Ft Lewis, Wa., during a recent ceremony. The new sergeants are, from left to right, SGT Ernest R. Williamson, 29th MP Co; SGT Joseph F. Pirozek, Jr., 392d MP Bn; SGT Lewis R. Ray, 2d MP Gp; SGT Lester R. McGrew, 392d MP Bn; SGT Lenro White, 296th MP Co; SGT Carl E. Williams, 296th MP Co; SGT Carl D. Washington, 296th MP Co; SGT James R. Archdeacon, 18th MP Co; SGT Russel G. Miller, 296th MP Co; SGT Carrol Wiles, 296th MP Co; and SGT David L. Van De Ven, 296th MP Co.

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CSM Elvie Bartow Succumbs At Fort Bragg

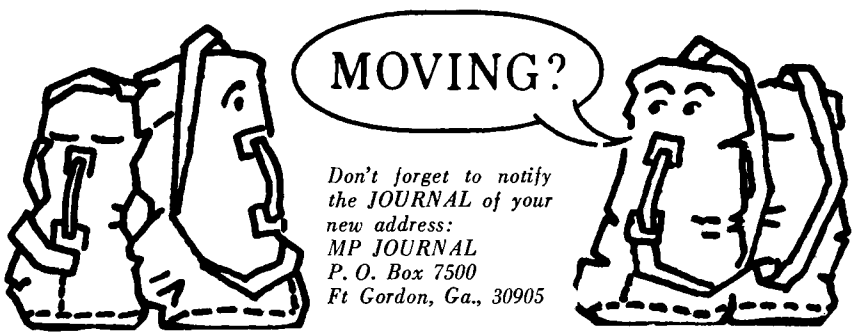
CSM Elvie Bartow, Sergeant Major, 11th Military Police Group, Ft Bragg, N. C., died of a cardiac ailment at Womack Army Hospital on 19 September. Sergeant Major Bartow was a veteran of 27 years military service to include being a paratrooper with the 82d Airborne Division during World War II, combat duty in the Korean War, and duty in Vietnam. He was interred at the Fort Bragg Cemetery.

Fort Huachuca MPs Attend Police Course at Civilian School

Three military policemen from Ft Huachuca, Az., recently completed a five-week course at the Tucson Police Academy, sponsored by the Tucson Police Department. SSG Kiden E. Carmichael, SSG Larry D. Still, and SP4 James E. Chapman were chosen by LTC Carroll P. Kemp, Provost Marshal, Ft Huachuca, to be the first MPs to attend the law enforcement course.

Special agents of both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and US Customs, officers from county sheriff's departments, and security police also attended the course on traffic accident investigation, crime and traffic law enforcement, crowd control, rules of evidence, and search and seizure.

Although much of the information in the course was civil in nature, the MPs all graduated in the top one third of their class. As a result of the class the MPs have a better understanding of the duties of the civilian police; consequently, a high level of cooperation between post MPs and civil police is maintained.



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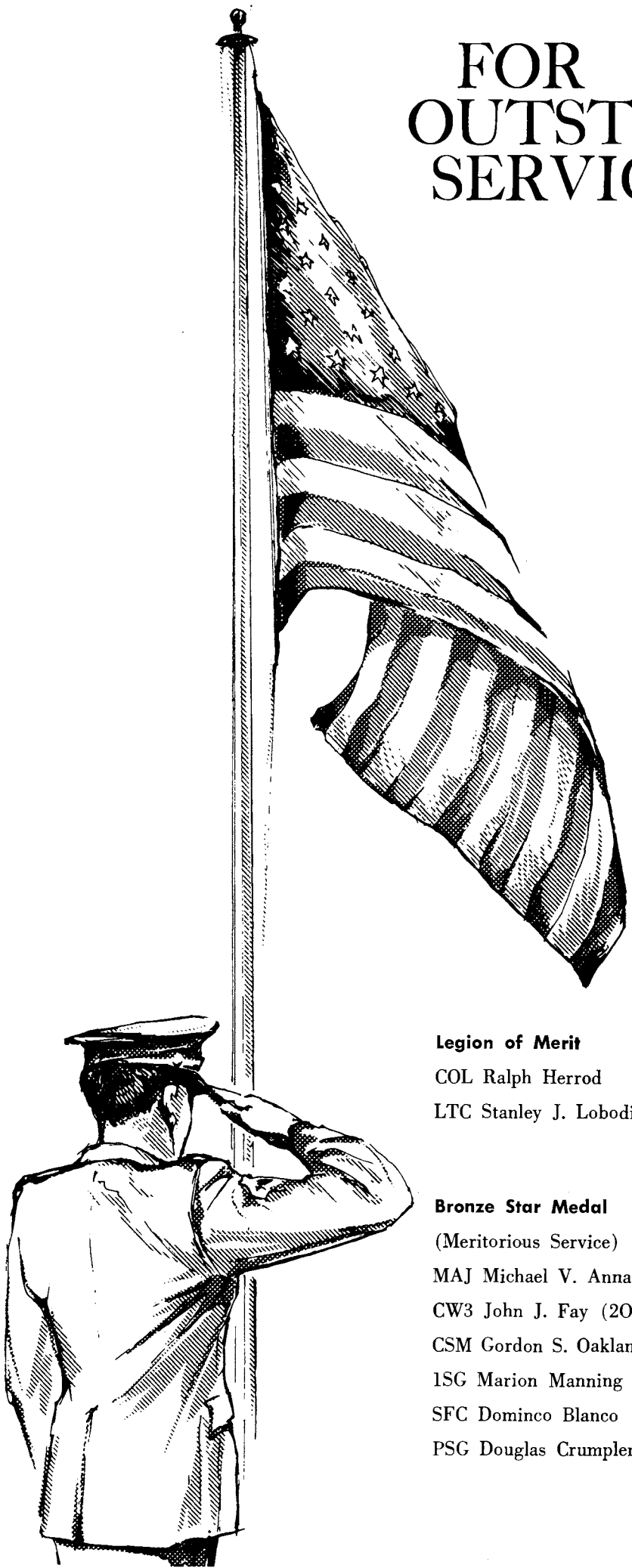

Legion of Merit

COL Ralph Herrod

LTC Stanley J. Lobodinski

Bronze Star Medal

(Meritorious Service)

MAJ Michael V. Annast (2OLC)

CW3 John J. Fay (2OLC)

CSM Gordon S. Oakland (3OLC)

1SG Marion Manning (1OLC)

SFC Dominco Blanco

PSG Douglas Crumpler

SFC Gene Cogar

SFC George W. Edwards

SFC John McMillan, Jr.

PSG Bailey Pheilps

SGT Peter Massey

Meritorious Service Medal

LTC Philip M. Suess, Jr.

MAJ Douglas Shannon

CW3 T. W. Sweitzer

CW3 Neil W. Butler

CSM Gordon S. Oakland

Joint Service Commendation Medal

LTC M. M. Glover

MAJ D. M. Tompkins

Army Commendation Medal

(Service)

CPT Daniel A. Creeden

CPT William E. Williams (1OLC)

1LT Daniel J. Donovan

MSG Jack W. Wester

SFC William Haynes (1OLC)

SFC Anthony P. Miller

SFC Pumpy W. Swanigan (2OLC)

SSG Joe Pickett

SGT Thomas M. Collins

SP4 James Adams

SP4 Bill Bradley (1OLC)

SP4 Gary Carlson (1OLC)

SP4 Amos Crowell (1OLC)

SP4 Eddie Dukes

SP4 David Kellams (1OLC)

SP4 Anthony Kelly (1OLC)

SP4 Robert S. Livingstone

SP4 James O'Brien (1OLC)

PROMOTIONS

BG/MG
(AUS)
Harley L. Moore, Jr. (166)

CPT/MAJ
(RA)
Francis L. Brokaw (173)
Richard L. Moe (168)

1LT/CPT
(RA)
Donald E. Haag (177)

CW3/CW4
(AUS)
Glenn E. Gladle (177)
Gene C. Griffin (173)
Eugene C. Siegfried (173)

CW2/CW3
(AUS)
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John D. Brezinski (173)
James H. Butcher (177)
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James A. Hinton (170)
Rudolph Meacham (170)
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Walter T. Roberts (170)
Karlhans Weidmann (170)

SSG/SFC
Edward R. Hoover (170)
Ronald L. Humphrey (173)
Joseph D. Labbee (170)
Floyd C. Nicholas (170)
Rex W. Shuey (170)

Change of Station and Retirement information courtesy of ARMY TIMES.

CHANGES OF STATION

COL Walter N. Israel from APO NY 09227 to Wash DC

LTC John E. Dougherty from APO NY 09696 to Tan Son Nhut, Vietnam

LTC Joe W. Parson from Ft Bragg, NC to Frankfurt, Germany

LTC Douglas W. Scott from Ft Leavenworth, Ks to Alexandria, Va

MAJ Donley W. Brothers from Ft Hood, Tx to Indonesia

MAJ Karl E. May from Ft Gordon, Ga to Wash DC

MAJ George A. Moore from Ft Gordon, Ga to Ft Buchanan, PR

MAJ Lonnie S. Priest from Ft Sheridan, Il to Tan Son Nhut, Vietnam

CPT Louis H. Anderson from Pres of Mont, Ca to Ft Gulick, CZ

CPT John R. Dymke from Ft Ord, Ca to Ft Sam Houston, Tx

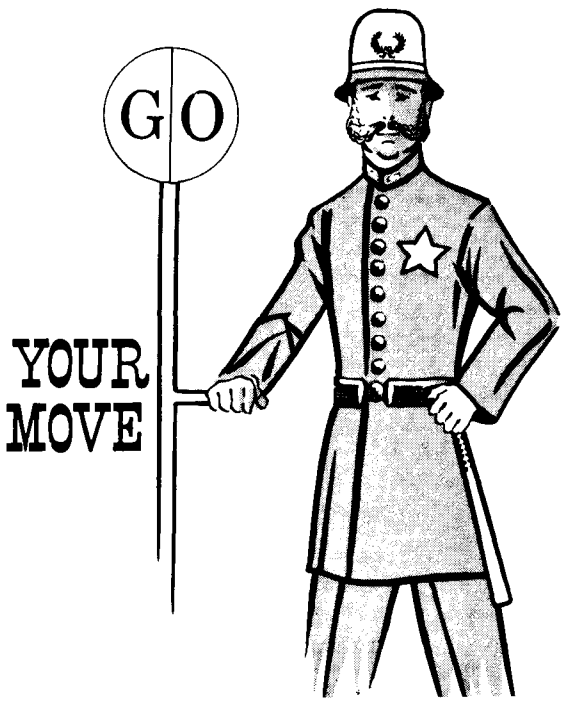
CPT Richard A. Eicher from APO NY 09154 to Samae San, Sattahip, Thailand

CPT David A. Enger from APO NY 09102 to Long Binh, Vietnam

CPT Jack L. Hearrell II from APO SF 96491 to Ft Sill, Ok

CPT Jimmy L. Jones from Pres of SF, Ca to Ft Sam Houston, Tx

CPT Teddy W. Knechtly from APO SF 96491 to Ft Hamilton, NY



CPT Gerald P. Krueger from Aberdeen Prvng Grnd, Md to Wash, DC

CPT William Larensen from APO NY 09111 to Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam

CPT W. McInnis from Ft Leavenworth, Ks to Ft Myer, Va

CPT Charles McNeely from APO SF 96308 to Ft Gordon, Ga

CPT James P. Maher III from APO SF 09827 to Long Binh, Vietnam

CPT Alfred C. Mann III from APO NY 09069 to Long Binh, Vietnam

CPT John T. Martin III from APO SF 96491 to Ft Sheridan, Il

CPT John G. Meyer Jr from APO SF 96491 to Ft Gordon, Ga

CPT Jarson E. Oliver from APO SF 96558 to Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam

CPT Ronald D. Phillips from APO SF 96375 to Ft Harrison, In

CPT Patrick A. Powers from APO SF 96222 to Ft Riley, Ks

CPT Randall Richardson from White Sands Msl Rng to Long Binh, Vietnam

CPT Raymond M. Rumble from APO SF 96220 to Ft Leavenworth, Ks

CPT Robert E. Stanek from Ft Lewis, Wa to Tan Son Nhut, Vietnam

CPT Kenneth R. Wood from APO SF 96238 to Ft Knox, Ky

CPT Adolf A. Zwirner from Ft Sam Houston, Tx to Ft Gordon, Ga

CW4 Harry F. Duket from Ft Meade, Md to Long Binh, Vietnam

CW3 Rex M. Harding from Ft Belvoir, Va to Frankfurt, Germany

CW3 Robert K. Ray from APO SF 96491 to Pres of SF, Ca

CW3 Jack W. Snapp from APO SF 96491 to Ft McPherson, Ga

CW3 Richard Whitesell from Ft Gordon, Ga to Camp Zama, Japan

CW2 Bruce C. Asten from APO SF 96212 to Wash DC

CW2 Jearl E. Ballow from APO SF 96331 to Long Binh, Vietnam

CW2 Anthony N. Blatto from APO SF 96491 to Ft McPherson, Ga

CW2 Orrin R. Bezanson from APO NY 09166 to Long Binh, Vietnam

CW2 Morris E. Carlton from Ft Sheridan, Il to Long Binh, Vietnam

CW2 Jimmie A. Copeland from APO SF 96491 to Wash DC

CW2 Charles L. Hubbard from APO SF 96491 to Ft McPherson, Ga

CW2 Charles E. Jenkins from Pres of SF, Ca to Long Binh, Vietnam

CW2 Jerome M. Johnson from Ft McPherson, Ga to Long Binh, Vietnam

CW2 Edward Kochery from APO SF 96491 to Frankfurt, Germany

CW2 Ralph L. Krom from Pres of SF, Ca to Long Binh, Vietnam

CW2 Paul A. Lehrman from APO NY 09166 to Long Binh, Vietnam

CW2 Peter Marvin from APO SF 96491 to Ft Gulick, CZ

CW2 Gene A. Miller from APO NY 09742 to Long Binh, Vietnam

CW2 Raymond E. Miller from APO SF 96491 to Ft Meade, Md

CW2 Frank J. Reinartz from APO SF 96491 to Pres of SF, Ca

CW2 Joel Swackhammer from APO SF 96301 to Wash DC

CW2 John G. Wagner from APO NY 09696 to Long Binh, Vietnam

CW2 Charles F. Wallace from Ft Gordon, Ga to Ft Gulick, CZ

CW2 Duane A. Williams from Ft Sam Houston, Tx to Frankfurt, Germany

RETIREMENTS

COL Tyler H. Fletcher
COL Merlin C. Kerns
COL Samuel A. Lewis
CW3 Alfred Albright
CW3 Albert E. Vanden Bosch
CW2 Charles L. Hubbard
CW2 Roderick J. Merrill
CW2 Edward J. Van Pelt

HELP!
E-7s, 8s and 9s

The JOURNAL needs your cooperation in making the *Your Move* page more complete and representative of NCOs. DA Extracts of Special Orders (our former source of information for *Your Move*) no longer publish transfer and retirement orders. Such data is now received courtesy of *ARMY TIMES;* however, Senior NCO transfers are not published in that source, and MOS identification is not included with information in the retirement lists.

We request that, upon a permanent change of station or retirement from service, you notify the JOURNAL in order to help us compile more complete listings. Send appropriate information to:

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- TPMG Trophy Pistol Team Match
- MPA Scholarship Award
- ROTC Award
- AUSA Delegation
- IACP Delegation
- Officer and Senior NCO Roster

CONTINUING PROGRAMS

- MP JOURNAL
- MPA Award
- MP School Award
- Outstanding Graduate Award
- Life Membership
- Unit Membership Award

JANUARY

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MARCH

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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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26	27	28	29	30	31	

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

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Seasons Greetings

from the

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